GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editor.

OHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

THE CONVENTION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY .- It will be seen from the joint proceedings of the Democratic commitone of the city and county, which we publish on another page, that a city-and cratic candidates for the city-and-county offices to be filled at the April and August elections, has been called for the third Saturday of March, the 21st day of the month. The call was adopted unanimousy, as indeed was every other proposition that was adopted at all. The joint meeting was a unit. And we do not doubt that the Democracy will be as united in approving the action as the meeting was in

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION .- AS we predicted in the JOURNAL of Monday, the House of Representatives on that day adopted the resolution of impeachment and appointed an impeaching committee which, according to our further prediction yesterday impeached the President at the bar of the Senate. So far the revolution has progressed rapidly and smoothly enough. Will it continue to progress thus rapidly and smoothly There are certain indications which dis pose us to think that it will not.

The first of these indications is the line of prosecution shadowed forth in Mr. Stevens's closing speech on the resolution of impeachment. If we may believe Mr. Stevens, the impeachment is not to be founded solely on the President's alleged violation of the tenure-of-office act. but also on his conduct under the reconstruction acts, if not on his whole conduct. I this line of prosecution is followed, the trial plainly may consume the rest of the current Presidential term, and the object of impeachment will be thwarted, unless suspension is resorted to, in which event the President has declared that he will re sist; so that in either case the revolution may encounter a check. Mr. Stevens's speech, if it truly foreshadows the scope of the prosecution, points to this resul sive message which the President has sent to the Senate in reply to its resolution denying his constitutional right to re move the Secretary of War and appoint manly and triumphant a vindication of his action cannot fail to produce some good effect even on so bad a body as the Senate. The message in itself, we must think is sufficient to give the Senate pause And if the Senate pauses the revolution pauses. Finally, it is reported that several Senators, high in the trust of the majority, have already expressed their strong disgust at the spirit and manner in which the resolution of impeachment was put through the House, an expression which indicates that the "sober second thought" is even now dawning upon the day. If it does, the candle of impeachment will be again snuffed out and the revolution left to grope in its former are disposed to think that the revolution

it may be, and, considering the develop ments of the last two or three days, we rather conclude that it will be. There certainly is now not a little ground for believ ing that impeachment will stick in the to address impeachment the laconic me sage which Mr. Sumner last Friday sent his friend Stanton mewed in the War De

The idea that the people of the United States will justify the President's impeachment and expulsion from office because he has attempted to take measures for having the question of the constionality of the tenure-of-office law rought quietly and regularly before the Supreme Court is absurd. It cannot be entertained by any sensible man whose sense is not utterly swallowed up by blind and raging passion.

The radical party, it seems, conten plates a fight. The radical leaders are telegraphing Congress from all direction that their people will at the first signal rally to arms: thousands of the radicals of Philadelpha bivouacked on Sunday and as the Army of the Republic, and extend ing throughout all the States of the Union. is making known through its officers to the ready to strike whenever and wherever strong arms and sharp bayonets may be needed. We do not, however, expect civil war. Whether it would be better or worse than the evils that are upon us and the still darker and direr evils that threat us, we know not, but we are confident that it will not occur. The revolution may be

The President has no cause to wish to retain his office, and the Democracy have no cause to desire that he should retain i except for the sake of the Constitution and that, we believe, will triumph in any event. The President can hardly be more owerless out of office than he is in it, and the jacobinism of Congress can scarcely be more reckless and unrestrained with Johnson. The Congressional radicals can gain nothing by impeachment to compen sate them in any degree for the popular wrath and indignation that they will arouse against themselves and their party by that insane if not treasonable measure. The Union, the Constitution, the pers cuted President, and the wronged people will be avenged, and the avenging day will

be the next election day. Whether the radical party in Congress when it shall have thrust the old curser and swearer. Ben Wade, into the Presidential chair, if it shall ever do so, will. in its flush of imaginary triumph, inflict still crueller and more horrible wrongs upon the South than it has already done. we cannot know. Let it do its worst, and the people will in their own appointed

Many members of Congress have bought perfumes at the public expense. putting them down under the head of 'stationery". When negro delegations shall have seats upon the floor this item will be unnecessary. of doors after dark.

The following, from the Indianapolis Journal, is interesting. Democrats are very, very earnest in crying down bond-tolders and the national banks. Will holders and the national banks. Will they be so good as to explain the conduct of their favorite for the Presidency, Geo. H. Pendleton? We judge that there is a good deal of demagoguery about Democratic politicians. It certainly looks as if these three were aromatic with that perfumery. Look at this:

"What a heartiful political trinity the Indiana."

H. Pendleton, bondholder and National frector, who refuses to pay taxes on his ock! . A. Hendricks, a large stockholder in a l bank, and a bondholder!

Well may the Journal ask honest Dem ocrats what they think of such men. Will any honest Democrat be so good as to give us an answer?—Lexington States-

What are Messrs, Pendleton, Hendricks, and Edgerton charged with having done in this case that honorable men could not do with honor? It is said, that, while opposed to the national banks, they took stock in those concerns. But what object were established by a law of the land, and every man, whether he thought the system good, bad, or indifferent, had as good a right as any other man to derive what advantage from them he legitimately could. Has not a man, who is opposed to greenbacks, a right to deal in them, when they are the legally established currenew of the country?

It is alleged, in what we have cited above, that Messrs, Pendleton, Hendricks, and Edgerton refuse to pay taxes on their national bank stock. Refuse! What sort of a charge is that? Have they been called on for taxes on their bank stock? Are they not by the law creating the banks exempted from taxation on their stock? Have they been called on for taxes upon it? Refuse! To whom, even if they wished to pay taxes when they are not and cannot be legally taxed, should they pay it? If a tax is not laid, when you think that it should be, upon a species of property that you and millions of others possess, will you insist upon paying to somebody your proportion of what you may think that it

ought to be? Pshaw! What semblance or similitude of deency is observed by the radical editors in their attacks upon distinguished Demo-

THE CITY CHARTER,-The general expression of our citizens in opposition to he batch of amendments to the city charter offered to the Legislature by ou City Council has been so decided that we did not suppose any serious effort would be made to defeat the popular will by attempting to obtain the passage of such amendments through the Legislature. .

We learn, however, that the attempt has not been abandoned, and that our already complex charter, mystified with amend ments upon amendments, unknown to the and objectionable by additional amendments, if the parties working for that object are successful.

The sentiment of the people of Louisville is very decidedly in favor of calling convention to revise the city charter, and put it into an intelligible and satisfactory shape. Any other mode of amendment would be odious to the people. In fact, they want no further amendments, but a new charter, embodying their wishes in accordance with the present condition | we climbed into the skiff, and were direct has got over quite the smoothest part of of the city and with the dictates of expe- ed to seat ourselves on its bottom. rience. If our representatives have that Having complied with orders, and all The rest of the way, it is true, may not respect for the will of the people which being in readiness, a few strokes of the they have, they will leave the city charter with the people, and simply arrange for

> Both the white men and the negroes re incomparably worse off than they would be if no such thing as the Freeden's Bureau had ever been established. All its acts are evil in their tendencies It impresses false and pestilent ideas and notions upon the susceptible mind of the negro. It inculcates jealousy and suspion and dislike on his part towards the whites. It makes written contracts for him and refuses to have them executed t fixes the obligations between him and in his favor, utterly declines to enforce them against him. It teaches him lessons of laziness, treachery, insolence, and sution that work is not necessary to his support, and, being by nature an idle animal. he indulges his propensity to his heart's content.

grossly lawless the vote of the Democratic egislature of that State to rescind the ratification, by a former Legislature, of the fourteenth amendment of the United somewhat startled us by a proposition States Constitution. But the Cincinnati reminds its friends that, in in the winter of 1860-61, the Ohio Legislature ratified the amendment then proposed on the subject of slavery, intended to reassure the South hat there was no disposition on the part of the West to interfere with it; and, poltics being changed the next year, repealed the ratification. So even a radical egislature may occasionally set an example which can be followed to advantage by a conservative one.

The minor editor of the New York Times, who writes the paragraphs in that paper in small type (type of himself). nder the head of "Minor Topics", in reply to a remark of ours that "nothing is left o be done", expresses the hope that "noody will attempt to do anything". He he always fails and nearly undoes his paper and himself. Perhaps we ought to have said that only he is "left to be done", for he is as raw now as a kettle of

Congress cannot recede without ruin. It must not falter. It stands in the Ther-mopyle of the universe.—N. Y. Tribunc. The Thermopylæ of the universe! And what is the universe? Earth, sun, moon, planets, fixed stars, and all else that Almighty God has made. What do the sun, moon, and stars, and the aggregate of all created things think of our radical Congress as a stander in their Thermopylae Where is their vote of thanks?

The Chicago Tribune calls loudly upon Congress to take Alabama in im mediately with her rejected constitution The Tribune never failed to support any proposed radical outrage. If it were to fail in one case, its most familiar ac quaintance wouldn't know it by sight.

A Chicago paper speaks of a man who has lived in that city ten years. He has probably made it a rule not to go out | stay ashore until I embark for Amer-

LETTER FROM ROME.

adence Louisville Journal Rome, Jan. 22, 1868. We have seen mountains of wonders and beauties since we came to the "City of the Seven Hills," but before writing anything about Rome I must first tell you of our visit to Sorrento and the Blue Grotto. just before our departure from Naples. We left Naples at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the cars, and, after a beautiful ride along the sea-shore for an hour, we reached Castellamare. Here we took a two-horse carriage and for ten miles were whirled along over a capital turnpike, cut and carried by grand viaducts over deep, steep valleys. Up hill and down hill our horses went at a gallop or a rapid trot; heir beasts, and I confess with shame that never did I have the heart to make one of them drive slowly. As we swept along, nearly all the time on the edge of igh bluffs, we had the loveliest and grandst views of the blue waters of the bay, dotted with sails, with bright Naples and a score of white villages scattered along its borders, and gloomy old Vesuvius pour ing out its billowy clouds of smoke, which retched away to the very verge of the horizon tinted by the rays of the setting sun; and islands, and castles, and ruins, and black cliffs, and olive groves, and now and then orchards of orange and lemon rees burdened and gilded with fruit. It was dark when we reached the charm was the more agreeable to us from the ng hotel Serina in the further outskirts of act that they had met and appreciated at

orrento. We were the only guests of our lebonnaire landlord, and upon us two were wished the attention and affability which, oubtless, many a time have sufficed to render a whole house full of travelers comfortable and contented. In a cheerful room, with a big log fire sparkling and popping in the old-fashioned fire-place, ve sat down to a dinner which it would have done the heart of the great Dr. Johnon good to discuss. In spite of all the forbearance I could exercise I became aware, when the table was cleared off, that my clothes had apparently shrunk fortably, and I was apprehensive that I had laid the foundation for at least half a dozen nightmares. To my indecribable joy, however, the night slipped y in a long, glorious slumber, unbroken y the tread of a single one of those un leasant female equine visitors. Our bedoom window looked out upon the sea, and far away we had a view of Vesuvius, with

bluff, at the water's edge, just wide

enough to let the skiff slip in, and just

high enough not to scrape my head. The

oars were drawn in and the men pulled

or pushed our little craft into the grotto

y laying hold of the sides of the pas-

sage. For an instant we blocked up the

way, and all before us was dark, but

quickly we glided on and were affoat up

on the crystal, blue waters of the grotto.

In a little while our eyes became accus

tomed to the subdued light of the cave

Measured by the eye. I should say that

long, and half as many broad; but this is

entirely a guess. The rocks on the sides

and top are covered with a dead, ashen

blue light, and the water is a clear, crys

tal blue, with a strange white about it

that makes the oars as they dip in it look

like silver. As you splash it with your

hand your fingers assume a silvery hue.

horridly ugly old sea-dog, at least sixty-

sive pantomime. He wanted to know if

that it would make him "look so beau

like silver-tres belle - tres jolie!

The old beast was positively

ould be blessed with a sight of the mar

velous transformation, and the more he

talked the more urgent he grew. We de

would have been a peculiar sight to see

demi-gods, and goddesses, and many chi

the flesh and nothing else.

somewhat suddenly, and for three hours

and more we were "rocked in the cradle

of the deep" with a vengeance. During a

considerable portion of our voyage home

would have given my note for a large

Sometimes our men could make no head-

way against the white-capped waves that

dashed most abominably about our boat.

I really think we were in some danger

At last, however, we got safely to shor

and I am now perfectly sure that I shall

cause nobody is as yet ready for war. Russia leaves the Candiots and the popuace of the Danubian principalities in dis prisings, and thereby endangers its insence in the oriental countries, because cannot, singlehanded, commence a war. nd because there is at present nobody who cares for any alliance with the Czar is lines of fire and black and red smoke. In Prussia, the only man who is able to Next morning early we hired a six-oared manage the most complicated situation w-boat, with two sails and half a dozen and who, alone, has talent and energy iratical-looking Italian fishermen to drive over the waves and a boy to steer the nuous hardships, and cannot leave his rooms-which fact alone is. for Prussia ion, was nine miles away, but the sea was ufficient reason to keep its peace. Aus mooth, and we reached it in two hours. ria is not at all prepared for war, as it is Capri is a vast hill, consisting almost enirely of rock, out at sea, and was probably ion and regeneration. A break of peace would, at present, be disagreeable to hin soil on its surface is clothed with France, because it wants to strengthen live-trees, which are diligently nurtured ts armies, and enlist the whole of its popand cultivated. In the sides of the island, ation-sick and crippled not exceptedalong the line of the sea, are numerous nto the ranks. The Chassepot rifle is not eaverns worn into the rock by the waves, half as promising and effective as it was the largest and most noted of which is the at first thought to be. Italy, under its Blue Grotto. This is entered when the sea present miserable government, has lately s calm, at all other times the waves beatgiven satisfactory proofs of its love for ing into the narrow entrance in such a way peace, and no rupture is to be feared from as to render ingress impossible. We were that source. England is kept too busy fortugate in finding the mouth unobstructwith its own internal troubles to be enaed. A small boat was in waiting for us at led to take an active part in any Eurothe grotto, and, debarking from our vessel, ore, appears to be a settled fact, at least for the coming months.

acknowledged by the powers, and has not failed to produce beneficial results. In Prussia notody has any objection o the new order of things, and the annexed countries, the people, have submitted to the unavoidable, and are beginning to be more and more satisfied, finding the knew better than the old government. The force of attraction is working wonders n South Germany, and the current of pubic sentiment is largely in favor of a union with the north. The elections the cavern is about sixty feet from the parliament will show the feeling, and we water to the ceiling, a hundred yards have no doubt but that this commercial Congress will accomplish a great deal

sian government is determined not to force events, but the official organs do not fail to hold the great desideratum up

to the people's eye. macy now labors is in regard to North and bluish, silvery ripples and bubbles agi-Schleswig. Notwithstanding continual tate its surface. One of our boatmen, a discussions, that question is making n progress, which fact, however, is desirable five years old, wrinkled, crooked, and the Germans. During this week w received the news that negotiations in this browned and stained by sun and dirth case are again interrupted. We think it would be advisable to buy the territory in lispute, as we see no reason why Denwe would not like to see him strip and nark should not be willing to sell Schles swim in the blue water. He assured us wig, having shown its readiness to sell the West India Islands. While the politi cal view of Germany shows an encouraging picture, we are very sorry to say that its social condition presents not s importunate in his request that our eyes pleasing an aspect. The destitution and poverty in East Prussia is perfectly horible, and from the report of an investigating committee, for Stettin and vicinity we perceive that about 170 families, with clined of course to witness the exhibition, 650 members, are totally and utterly destitute of the necessaries of life, and will on being taken back to our big boat at the mouth of the grotto, he would have gone certainly perish unless saved from ruin y the charity and humanity of their felinto the waves in spite of our opposition. Doubtless the sea bath would have done ow men. There were but few beggars the old fellow service; and I imagine it in the streets during the last few days, the exceedingly cold weather actually his nude body in the blue water; but lisabling them to move about and leave though we have, in the past nine months. their huts, upon the walls of which water seen immense numbers of heathen gods. would freeze. The committee had found many who had not partaken of any warm dren, women, and men in marble and ood for several days, and the only thing bronze, entirely in a state of nature, without even a fig leaf, a pair of spurs, or a chiccory coffee. The committee found shirt collar to hide their blushes (supposchildren who resembled skeletons more ing stone and brass could blush), our eves than human heings, and into whose faces ave not yet grown strong enough to allow s willingly to look upon an ancient man saw a child three days old, whose hands and feet were entirely frozen. Truly The Blue Grotto is a peculiar and a such circ amstances are horrible to relate, pretty place, but not quite equal to the and whoever would think of adding to ictures of it which you have seen. As uch misery the horrors of a war deserves we returned to Sorrento a gale sprang up

the curse of humanity. The first cry of despair estitution in this year came from Sweden, where they are also arming and equipping, and where the resources of the country are being wasted n war materials, and new and costly intruments of slaughter. The cry of the wedish sufferers was most bountifully eplied too from Germany, whose people often show more sympathy for foreign ufferers than for those nearer themselves. France did the least to alleviate the des itution of the Swedes, although it always pretends true sympathy for the Scandina-

I have not time this evening to say any- vians. This circumstance should be thing about what I have seen in Rome. I another lesson for the inhabitants of the must reserve that for another letter. But | northern semi-island, that their true intercannot close without some words in ref- ests are represented by .Germany, and erence to some very pleasant people whom | that only there they will find true friends. we have met here, first of whom is Miss For what purpose Sweden is making such how bad a shape it appears, is neverthe-Mason, of Virginia. She is known to greatwar preparations is hard to tell. verybody, and "none name her but to Denmark may be supposed to arm in orraise." Whatever might have been the der to be ready to reconquer Schleswig, leasure of our stay in Rome, she has en- | which intention its minister of war has, anced it by her hospitality and unaffect in an unguarded moment, openly declard kindness. I have seldom met so noble ed. But Sweden, which has never helped nd so lovely a lady as she is. For her Denmark, except with words, can hardly radical revolutions, not only in a political aluable acquaintance we are indebted to now intend, in case of a Danish-German but also in a social point of view, a revolu the Chapmans, at whose house we met her. | war, to draw its sword together with Den- | tion which will completely undermine We owe our acquaintance with these estimark. In the arming of these countries the present laws of landed property. We nable people to the Doctors R., of Louis- we can only see an intention to realize the ille, about whom they made many kind old Scandinavian idea; which idea, how- democratic England, as a necessary conquiries. Besides these pleasant Amer- ever, properly belongs to the realm of sequence of the victory of the people over ans, we have met in Rome with a culti- dreams, and the only party which may a haughty aristocracy. ted and very agreeable gentleman from feel interested in these war preparations

uffalo, Mr. Mosely, who has contributed seems to be Russia. our enjoyment of the famous old city. From the great realm of the Czar we ment convened on the 13th, and of the Through our excellent friend, Mrs. Hern- hear of neither material wants nor of so- 15th the Government demanded the suson, we made the acquaintance of Doctor | cial derangements. Quietly the collosal ould, formerly of the U. S. A., now phy- empire progresses on its road to consolician to the American Legation and residation, and quietly and unnoticed it pur- fectually oppose the rebellious spirit of the ent in Rome. His knowledge of all med- sues its objects and designs in Asia, care- Fenians. The bill was passed without cal matters about the city is very great, fully avoiding any European embarrass- further debate. One of the most serious and through him and Dr. Taussig, an emi- ments. Its latest policy shows a tendenent German physician who has settled in cy that it does at present not intend to bama Claims. This question must come to come, I have acquired much valuable in- encroach forcibly upon the oriental coun- a speedy close, and, with it, the question ormation touching its vital statistics. Dr. tries. The current reports about an al-Caussig is a popular practitioner and is liance between Russia and Prussia lack etimes called as a consulting physician o the Pope. He is also an author of note. | that such a league must be desirable. | which intends to investigate the corrup-The meeting with several of these friends Prussia is, in case of an European crisis, tion in parliamentary elections. That is, Russia is now tyrannizing the Germans heir true value some of our dearest friends in its Baltic provinces. Germans will certainly not long abandon their brethern to any policy of denationalization, and WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW OF ven Lorraine and Alsatia have not yet been entirely given up to that fate. The situation, as presented by the

L. P. Y., JR.

From the New York Bellettristical Journal.

EUROPE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

bing subject, and the greatest sacrifices

are being made to retain it-chiefly be-

orient, ought to put a blush to Europe. Still we must see, and see it tolerated, that an Asiatic tyranny oppresses and A complete calm at present prevails in maltreats an European nation. The Can-European politics. Peace is the all-abdiots are fighting with a perseverance which has, perhaps, never been equaled, and they do not think of laying down their arms. However, the end of their opposition draws near, unless some help will come to their relief. It is not improbress, after having inveigled them into able that their heroism will cause the political equalization of Christians and Musulmans throughout the whole Turkish empire; at any rate such an arrangement ems to be desired by the entire Euro pean diplomacy, and the sublime porte eems inclined to consent. Until the matter is thus concluded, Greece will, no ixiliary troops. However, we do not e what good such a promise on the part of Turkey will accomplish; we can only erceive in it a key to intervention, which

nay be used whenever desirable, and hich will cause continuous intrigues. King George, of Greece, as well as his inistry, avail themselves of every oppor tunity for expressions of sympathy for Candia, and for heroic harangues, but e wishes and exertions of that little State are too insignificant, unless a mighter one is ready to back it. Nothing shows more plainly the entire demoraliation of European politics than the eatment of this oriental matter, but it will be impossible to defer the natural ourse of events for any length of time. and this east embroglio will not cease to be a threatening cloud upon Europe's

Matters upon the Iberian peninsula show a momentary resemblance with the The political conditions of Germany North. The last branch of the Bourbons present themselves in a tolerably satisfac-German confederacy has been officially the peninsula under one government. But unfortunately Spain, as well as Portugal, seem afraid to derogate from their digni. ty in uniting, and France, wishing its neighboring States weak and divided, takes advantage of this folly, so that we hardly believe a union could be accomplished, even if Isabella should be compelled to guit her throne and country. If here is a people which ought to be ashamed of itself, it is undoubtedly the Spanish; for there was never a yoke which could have been easier cast off, which was more contemptible, and which was submitted too with greater indifference and unbounded presumption than that under which that people now suffers. A few years ago Spain seemed to be upon the road to regeneration, but this illusion is now most effectually destroyed

In France also great physical and mor destitution prevails. Hardly any body will maintain that even the Spaniards present a more humiliated appearance han the French. A people which submits o a Napoleonic tyranny for nearly two ecennials must indeed have sunken low. This phenomenon is only explainable by the fear of the French of themselves, and the deep conviction of their own depravity. They have always abused liberty in such a manner that they perfectly abhor it, and rather submit to a tyrant in place of trydays of the Napoleonic system are counted. That system has passed its vortex; Napoleon can no longer dazzle with repeated successes; he undertakes a great many tasks, which he cannot solve, and he allies himself to principles, which are doomed to certain destruction. The consequence of his exterior policy is such that France stands entirely friendless in the world. The French emperor's tr umphs even increase the number of his enemies. His people no longer respect him unconditionally, and, while formerly he endeavored to please his people, he now seems determined to insult it and trample upon its most holy interests. Such signs always announce the fall of a dynasty. Neither is the material situation favorable to Napoleonism. Immedi ately upon the heels of the great industri al exposition follows a destitution border ing on famine, it being a direct conse quence of the erroneous financial manage ment. France may perhaps not much longer remain that what it is to-day And the downfall of the present system will also relieve Italy; for, with the French support withdrawn, the great stumbling block in Italy's way will fall. The interests of these two nations are alike, as

well in their present ignominy, as in thei future glory. We have discoursed matters in Austria at length in our last. While with pleas ure, we were able to record the hopeful and propitious condition of that country, t must be remembered that all contem plated improvements are only in their first stages of beginning, and that formiable obstacles may have to be overcome efore the desired points are reached separation of the German part of the empire will be unavoidable in the course of time, and Austria ought to seek its fu-

ture in the east.

But the greatest and most formidable conflict appears to threaten England There the old order of things is complete ly untenable; it must fall and give way to a new system. Fenianism, no matter in less the avenger of Ireland and of the wrongs which throughout centuries have cy. An impending revolution is not only not improbable but almost certain. Then the world will witness one of the most see, before our mind's eye, a truly free,

The political news of last week is shortly recapitulated. The British Parliapension of the Habeas Corpus act in Irematters which will be discussed is the Alaof the rights of American naturalized citizens will undoubtedly come before the confirmation; it is, however, very natural | Parliament, Disraeli announces a bill Russia's only possible ally, and we, there- indeed, a matter worth looking into, fore, cannot but deem it imprudent that bribery being now the most powerful motor in those elections. Here we must mention that the Fenian Lennor was sentenced for treason to 15 years' hard labor. and that, having received his sentence, he made a defiant speech, in which he prophecied that the present Albion would cease to exist before the termination of his term. This prediction cannot fail to make a deep impression upon speculating minds, as the present English system is doubtlessly doomed. The disturbances in Cork were suppressed, but not without bloodshed. News from Abyssinia is ooked for with great anxiety. Conflicts have occurred, the result of which is not

Nothing looks more gloomy than to see an army advance into an enemy's coun try without meeting any material opposiion. Stanley is said to be intended shortly to take Derby's place as Premier. In France the debates on the new press aw continue, and every liberal amend ment is immediately rejected. The press will find its position worse than what it was heretofore. A rumor speaks of a contemplated change in the cabinet, in order to suit the liberal party, which rumor, however, is highly improbable. The National Guards are being mustered into service and equipped, in accordance with the new army regulations, throughout the whole ountry, and great haste is manifested. In Italy, Farragut is the lion of the day. He was feted in the King's palace on the 13th, and is the recipient of a great many honors. At the same time, nobody has any idea of the object of his visit. If there is any object at all in his mission. he is no doubt ordered to negotiate for a naval station in the Mediterranean. Such a station would certainly be very benefi-

cial, and its acquisition would be of some political importance. The granting of such a station on the part of Italy would, owever, demand more independence than what her government has as yet shown. Menabrea announced in Parliament that the government had sent seven war vessels to the La Plata, but refused to dis-

The Pope is said to be again unwilling o change the provisions of the Austrian concordat. In Hungary a Pan-Slavish conspiracy is said to have been detected. The Prussian government is said to have protested against the complaisance of the Austrian government towards the ex-King of Hanover. A French paper says Bismarck wishes to resign; such news, from French source, is hardly creditable.

In Japan the Daimios, who but a short time ago dethroned the Tycoon, have now imprisoned the Miccado. The movement s directed against the foreigners, who have as yet been neutral, but who will no doubt be compelled to interfere. Civilization progresses, and Asia cannot deter its

AN ALABAMA RADICAL ON THE SITUATION

Col. C. C. Sheats, editor of the North Alabamian, a Union man during the war. and a Radical who favored the adoption of the negro Constitution, as a whole, says of

the late election in Alabama: It is now settled beyond any doubt that the Constitution is defeated; and with its iefeat Alabama is left precisely where she was on the 2d of March, '67, when the Milllars spent to no purpose. At the time the passage of the Military bill all class-in the State, or a majority at least, were But as soon as the law was to be e ced a horde of military officers were at South, followed by a train of office-nters. The military began at once to estitute the positions they held to the erest of themselves or to the advantage those who followed them, and coupled th their unholy ambition sprung to the ht, with a kind of intuitiveness, another ass here at home less fit and less honest. possible, and in their greedy scramble grasp every office in the whole State construction was lost sight of, and the ople, both white and black, became dis-sted with the whole subject. However, efore their wicked purpose developed teelf so far as to be understood, with the id of the corruptest set of men for regisers that ever disgraced any country or ecople, the election for Convention was arried by a small and meagre majority, which onether to have been a warning that carried by a small and meagre majority, which ought to have been a warning that they had gone too far, and if, good judgment and common sense did not take control of our council, defeat of the reconstruction policy of Congress was bound to

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. A STRANGE MURDER. - The story of a convict in the Charleston (Mass.) State prison, who has just died of consumption a sad one. Six or seven years ago, in the western part of the State, he fell in with a young woman, and her, friends prosing, eloped with her. They were pur-ued and overtaken at a hotel, when they ged one final interview alone, and on, as he asserts, mutually agreed to nmit suicide. At the last moment, how-er, her courage failed her, and she callnoon as to the cause of the delay. The President replied that the Attorney Gen-eral was then engaged in preparing the proper application; but the day passed without any notice of it being made in either the District Court or the Supreme pon him, as he says, to do the deed r her. He then cut her throat and his n. She died; he recovered, and was ed at Lenox and convicted of murder, t was saved from the gallows by a comion of his sentence to impri or life. Six years have elapsed and now e has passed away, after showing that he as contrite and penitent for the crime

Babies are very plenty in Monongahela

FROM WASHINGTON. SCEN'ES AND INCIDENTS ON MONDAY.

The Washington specials to the Cincin nati papers furnish many interesting parlars of the revolution at the National Capital that are not given in the press dis-

patches. We make liberal extracts from

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24-12:30 P. M. The public pulse here is very feverish ther the President or his oppo nothing to warrant this fear of immer physical collision and bloodshed. stories about the President calling for ilitary to execute his orders are ut military to execute his orders are utter without foundation, as is well known her among persons advised of his movement and as has been ascertained by Stanto and his friends by actual investigation.

Even the Chronicle, this morning, whi erroneously charging that Mr. Johnso applied to General Emory and subordinar officers, in command of the Department Washington, admits that all these office have made known their intention to have made known their intention to have made where the second services of the second second services of the second services of the second second services of the second services of the second second services of the second secon

governed by the orders of General Gran nd that paper adds that Mr. John

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTION. Notwithstanding this showing by the opponents of Mr. Johnson themselves, the story is kept up that the President is about to perform some starting, indefinable coup d'etat. Upon the authority of the President, and upon information derived from an original and legitimate source among his adversaries, this morning, I can state unqualifiedly that Mr. Johnson has not, directly or indirectly, called for intimated his purpose of resorting to has not, directly or indirectly, called for or intimated his purpose of resorting to military aid in the execution of his orders in the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas ad interim.

Every act that he has thus far perform all her over within the control of the person of the control of the c

Attorney-General Stanbery understan the matter, and there would be no mor authority of law for calling upon the mil tary through Grant or any of his subordir ates to aid in the enforcement of orders thus far made in connection with the War epartment controversy than there could be in calling for the military in the rst instance to enforce the judgment of a ivil court in favor of a creditor against a

All of the morning papers here look upon the crisis as most serious.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE. Telegrams from Governor Geary, ennsylvania, and Governor Oglesby, llinois, tendering troops to Congres ave caused a wide-spread apprehensio A dispatch from Philadelphia annou ces that the Democracy of the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia have held a meeting and resolved to send a fighting delegation to Washington to sustain the President.

THE MARYLAND MILITIA were out on parade in Baltimore on Satur-day to a number stated at 14,000, and it is said a march to Washington is freely talked of in that city.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

Washington, Feb. 24.
The excitement of to-day is unparalleled y any thing in the history of Washingon since the secession days of the winter f seven years ago, and the throngs at the general turmoil throughout the city bring to mind many of the eventful scenes which immediately preceded the inauguration of the war. SCENES IN THE HOUSE

The House, by resolution, met at 10 o'clock. The debate was to be continued from that time until 5, when, by agreement, a vote was to be taken. As early as o'clock people began to crowd toward be Capitol, and to fill the corridors around be House galleries, watching for the ar-ival of the door-keepers to let them enter

ormy and unpleasant, but that did not nely-dressed ladies for past 9, the doors of the gallery were rown open. Such a torrent of people, mer, women

and children, as streamed in through ever door, filled every seat, and mercilessl ran over each other, and sgainst each The crowd was too large and too deter ned for anything short of a regiment

with bayonets to secure control.

Five minutes sufficed to fill every available inch of sitting and standing room in was larger than that inside. The ladies lled every avenue of approach to the alleries, sent for members, importuned r seats, and grumbled most lustily, and at times unmannerly, because they could not get what was not to be had.

The Speaker was besieged with lette or permission to enter the reporters' ga ery. He sent to all his best respects ar litest apology, but the reporters he mplained on Saturday, and he could nestbly permit strangers or ladies to fi neir gallery; so there was nothing left for nose who had been unsuccessful in the hamber to overflowing, though there was thing of interest to attract them the

WHAT MR. STANTON THINKS ABOUT IT. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Stanton plied that he had given no order to reilding. He was asked, if Gen. Thomas resisted would he be arrested. He reied: "My action depends on General Gen. Howard, who was present, said that

Mr. Stanton said that if the court issued quo warranto he would appear by coun-el. The writ would be merely to show y what law he held his office, and he was eady to show the law by counsel, but did ot mean to surrender the office. During the day he came but once out of the War Office building, and then to speak o his wife, who was in a carriage on the avement. His meals were sent to him com his residence, and Senator Chandler

lined with him.

During the day he received telegrams and letters from his friends in various quarters.

The white House.

The excitement and interest of the day were almost wholly centered in the Capiol. The President's house was visited by the members of the Cabinet, General Thomas, the Democratic Senators, and nembers of the press. The announcement in the morning paners that the Present of the press. members of the press. The announcement in the morning papers that the President had, on yesterday, directed Attorney General Stanbery to apply to the Surreme Court for a quo warranto, elicited he inquiry at the Executive Mansion at conasto the cause of the delay.

In an interview with a correspondent of cause in law why he held the war office, and acted as Secretary, and the Supreme Court ordered him to vacate, and he [Stanton] still refused, then the Executive

with the law and the constitution on his side, he felt that the American people we ald sustain him. He further remarked that there was no

change from the situation of yesterday of Saturday. He recognized no one bu General Thomas as Secretary of Wan and meant to recognize no one else. He said that General Emory did not say he would refuse to receive orders from him or that they must come through Genera

The President appeared calm and in good spirits, and concluded the interview by remarking that God and the American people would make all right and save our

MATTERS OF INTEREST ELSEWHERE. There are many interesting scenes and incidents that go to make up this day and night in Washington. All of the public places are throughd with people discussing the result of to-day's action of the Speculation is turned to the Senate, and

PRESIDENT WADE'S CARINET

One of the evening papers, confident of his, talks about Mr. Wade's Cabinet, and prints the following names as likely to be chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Freeman Clarke, of New York, Secreta-ry of the Treasury. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Secre-

tary of the Navy.
Frederick Douglass, of New York, Secretary of the Interior.
John M. Langston, of Ohio, Postmaster-

General. W. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Attorney-Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War-

THE SALE OF NEWSPAPERS. The interest of the public to learn the letails of the situation at the White House, congress, and the War Office, and the genral excitement that pervaded this com-nunity, is illustrated by the announce-nent of the Evening Star that they sold fteen thousand extras during the day, being double the number sold on the day of Mr. Lincoln's death.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION. The reception at the White House toan attendance of the people has not been an attendance of the people has not been witnessed in a long time. There were present nearly all of the Cabinet, the usual representation of the diplomatic corps, and the Democratic delegation of both houses of Congress. Everybody was anxious to see how the President looked and acted, and to hear what he said. In the latter respect they were disappointed. the latter respect they were disappointed for he had but little time to talk, thoug Mr. Johnson seemed to be in a very humor, and dropped a pleasant saluts to nearly every one who passed him.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE COURTS.

A WHITE MAN WHO KILLS A NEGRO CAN-NOT GET JUSTICE IN GEORGIA.

It will be seen, from an article copied from the Savannah Republican, that Gen. Meade has issued an order commanding the Superior Court of Chatham county notto try a white man who is charged with the murder of a negro in the city of Savannah, some months ago, under oir Savannah, some months ago, under oir savannah, some months ago, under oir savannah. Savannah, some months ago, under cir-cumstances of peculiar aggravation. The reason set up to justify this interven-tion is to be found in an allegation that,

"on account of prejudice existing against the accused, he could not have a fair and impartial trial."

Believing that Gen. Meade means well, we regret that he has considered it his duty to take this extraordinary and responsible step—one that strikes at the very root of public justice as administered through the courts, and destroys all legal quarantees for the life and property of the citizen. We think it a great mistake, and By 8 o'clock enough had assembled to especially in view of a firm belief that the especially in view of a firm benefit hat the very seat in the galleries, though had two hours to wait before the doors less. From a long and intimate acquain-But there is a peculiar significance i but there is a peculiar significance in he reason assigned by Gen. Meade for his interference with the administration of the law in Georgia, and we beg to direct o it the special attention of our Northern riends who have so much to say about he cruelty and injustice of the Southern whites toward the negro population. The

se is this: A white man of respectable family, and od character heretofore, takes the life a negro, and one almost unknown in partial trial cannot be had. This is markable statement, for, if true, it gives e lie direct, under the highest sanction, the stereotyped charge against the outhern whites — there is no protection r justice for the negro. Here we have an mander intervenes to prevent it, alleging that such is the feeling among the white against the slayer that he cannot receive a fair and impartial trial. We submit the

Mr. J. E. Hoever, of Philadelphia, has invented a new article, called the Carbon-ized Paper, which is simply paper so charged with an earthy carbonate that the ink, containing as it does sulphate of paper. In addition to this, the mineral ulphate formed acts as a mordant, at-aching the ink more firmly to the paper, and also, by reason of the entire neutrali-ation of the free acid of the ink, the risk aper is greatly diminished if not entire-y removed. The mineral matter em-doyed in surfacing the paper has also a marked effect in preventing "greasiness," and in causing the ink to flow freely and pleasantly in writing.

diet from the just men of the North.

The New York Herald records a ad accident in that city. A lady died on Vednesday from the effects of a severe berning that occurred on Friday of last week, and which was caused by a lamp explosion. It appears that a man called at the house of the deceased to try to sell what he called a new kind of non-explosive coal-oil lamp. To test it, he lighted the lamp, which was no sooner done than it exploded and terribly burned the lady about the face, breast, and body, from the effects of which she lingered in misery at the hospital until death relieved her on Wednesday. As soon as the explosion occurred, the man ran out of the house, leaving his effects behind him, and has not since been seen.

THE CITY SALES OF HORSES.-Th the market. Owing to this, numbers horses are disabled and laid up, and the scarce. At massis, solution at all las-sell's sale, roan trotting mare Lady Frank-lin fetched \$342; a pair of elegent flag-tails, six years, \$1,500; a team of sorrels, \$700; a bay mare, seven years, \$280; a bay horse, five years, \$225; Brown Dick, time 2.45, \$455. Trotting and road stock at Vandewater's sale realized good prices. Black Bess, \$650; American Star, \$350; fom White, \$220; black mare by Ethan Allen, \$320; a brown Clay mare, \$450, and others proportionately good prices.—N. Y. Herald, 19th.

Ohio put up \$10,000,000 worth of buildings

NUMBER 80.

HELL AT LA CROSSE.

STARTLING PHENOMENON - DISCOVERY

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, Feb. 15th. This afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the residents of the eastern part of the city were startled by a loud report, resembling the discharge of a park of the heaviest artil-

Many supposed it to have been occamany supposed it to have been occasioned by blasting operations at the stone quarries east of the city, but the fact was soon ascertained that the explosion occurred at the artesian well, that has been sunk to the depth of 280 feet, and situated about midway between the river and the bluw.

about midway between the river and the bluffs.

The workmen at the well became sensible of a remarkable change going on within the bore; the drill had been working through a substratum of dark porous rock for five hours, and had been making rapid progress, when suddenly the machinery stopped, the rods became violently agitated and a deafening explosion ensued, followed by a stream of boiling water, gushing with a mighty force through the tube from the depths below. The startled workmen were blinded by clouds of steam. George Hayes, the workman in charge of the drill at the time, had a very narrow escape. He received a jet of boiling water in his neek and breast, but was partially protected by heavy woolen clothing. William Marks, another operative, was badly scalded about the feet and ankles. Patrick Cox, Andrew Parkman, and Karl Snyder, the remaining workmen, were but slightly infured.

The horses became panic stricken, reared and plunged violently, and extricating themselves from the heaven.

ed and plunged violently, and, extricating themselves from the harness, dashed mad-ly over the frozen prairie in the direction The upward pressure of the water is

very great, certainly not less than a hun-dred pounds to the square inch. The mean temperature is about, 183 of Raumers thermometer.
Of course all conjectures as to the ex-

tent of the submarine lake, and the length of time which the boiling water will con-tinue to flow, must for the present be

tinue to flow, must for the present be purely speculative.

There are many similar instances on record. Hugh Miller mentions a similar instance at Inverness, in Scotland, where boiling water has flowed for over seventy years, and also the famous hot well at Stuttgarten, in the Hartz mountains of Germany, The Geysers, or boiling springs of Iceland, are no doubt operated by the same natural cause. by the same natural cause.
Dr. Percival, late State Geologist, was of the opinion that far beneath the bed of the Mississippi there existed another stream flowing in the same direction, of

much greater magnitude, and whose waters were of a much higher temperature than the waters of the river.

The well has been visited this afternoon by crowds of citizens, and the singular phenomenon has given rise to much speculation and wonder.

phenomenon has given rise to much speculation and wonder.

Many strange theories have been advanced. One scientific gentleman who has had wide experience in geology sawell as much practical knowledge of mining operations, is of the opinion that the friction of the drill has ignited some hidden reservoir of highly inflammable oil or gas, the internet heat of which has careful.

gas, the intense heat of which has caused the water to boil and seek an outlet through the bore of the well. Other intelligent parties entertain wide-ly different views, and the flowing well of theme for scientific investigation.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.

A CASHIER ABSCONDS WITH FROM \$490... 900 TO \$300,000 OF HIS EMPLOYER'S FUNDS—ESCAPE OF THE DE-FAULTER.

It is a strange fact, which must forcibly hich was given in a statistical article in rich & Co., importers No. 67 Exchange place, being the sufferers, and a young man, lately a cashier in the employ of the house, the alleged defaulter. The amount alleged to have been made away with by the cashier is variously stated to be from \$100,000 to \$300,000; but what the loss of made into the case. It is alleged that the rectness before he had made up his mind to take his departure from the house, without giving even the courteous notice of a week, which the employer naturally expects from one of his leave-taking employes. It is alleged that after his prolonged absence had excited the suspicions of the firm the cashier's books were examined and the defalcations were discovered. ease without argument, and demand a ver-

Immediate steps were taken to ascerhave not been successful in their efforts to lay lawful hands on the nice young man. It is also alleged that the defaul-ter for some time previous to his abrupt departure—for where the detectives departure—for where the detectives would be quite happy to be able to tell—

It is likewise alleged that he drove his fast horses and purchased some very fine houses and lived himself in very aristocratic style on Staten Island, where it is said he has a family.

This affait has created no small amount of excitement, as the defaulter was very well known in uppertendom, and was always considered a man of honor and probity in his private affairs, as well as in his dealings with merchants and others by reason of the position he held in the firm who lose so much by his defalcation. The detectives are at present in a fearful state of quandary about the matter, and are clutching about wildly for a clue ful state of quandary about the matter, and are clutching about wildly for a clue whereby they may be able to obtain a per-sonal introduction to the missing cashier, which would be no doubt as heartily wel-comed by them as it mould be a omed by them as it would be utterly dissgreeable to the defaulter. Superintendent Kennedy, however, has determined that no stone will be left unturned (figuratively speaking, of course) until he has succeeded in finding the defaulter.

A RUMORED HEAVY WINDFALL.-We are A RUMORED HEAVY WINDFALL.—We are informed that Dr. Edward Batewell, formerly a resident of this city, and now living in Ypsilanti, has become heir to a large fortune through the death of an Bast India merchant prince, in London, to whom in years gone by Dr. Batewell had shown considerable kindness. It is also stated that the necessary documents have been forwarded through New York parties establishing the identity and title of Dr. Batewell to the bequest, which, it is said, amounts to nearly \$90,000, invested in bonds and securities of the East India Company.—Detroit Free Press.

It is estimated that not less that ten thou-

sand dollars a week is paid in Boston witness indecent stage dancing.

arrival and Departure of Trains. 1ation 6:00 A. M. 2:30 P. 1 TEFFERSONVILLE BAILROAD. Regular Packets.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE OUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

all places on the river, to 4:00 P. M.

CRIPTIONS BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE

ered letters or post-offic

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.-The

Fourth Ward Democratic Club will meet next Wednesday night, Feb. 26, at Turner Hall, at 7 o'clock. All sound Democrats of the Ward are invited to attend. LIEDERKRANZ.-The "Bal Masque," un

der the auspices of the Liederkranz Society, at Concordia Hall, last evening, was a decided success. The floor management was well conducted by Messrs. A. Stein, Henry Schroder, C. Winkler, J. J. Fischer, J. Geo. Ruchstuhl, and R. Mansfield. The characters were numerous and grotesque, and well sustained. The most prominent and attractive of them were Miss Alice Morris, as Queen Elizabeth; Mrs. R., as Pocahontas: Mrs. Wolf, as Grecian Bride. Mrs. B. was in "fall" (paper) dress, representing Fashion (Harper's Bazar.) We also found Dr. B. in medical attire, distributing pills, as "Everybody Takes It." Our friend, Mr. Cowdit, of Third street, The Swiss Minstrel; Mr. W., of Main street, representing the hat business. Mr. B. W. P. well delineated the character of Paul Pry, and brought his umbrella. Mr. Wolf, as Powhattan, was very conspicuous was blown against the four walls, representations. In good a pown of the otherwise good theaters. All the decicated recently in San Francisco. In decicated recent Mrs. B. was in "full" (paper) dress, repreare pleased to know that such pleasant a grand display of fireworks.

masks and fancy costumes of counts. lords, peasants, mountebanks, &c., prominent among whom we noticed Mrs. J. P. P. and Miss L. W., who were beautifully dressed as peasant girls, having embroidered on their aprons respectively, "Viva Italia Unita," and "No. 1 Italian Girl." We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Nimost pleasant social entertainments we see our Italian friends repeat it often.

along the line of the Nashville and Chattaall those along the line of the Edgefield him. Gentle manners are a better sign of and Kentucky Railroad, from Nashville | gentle birth than any pedigree. to the Kentucky line. Nearly two thou cand were disinterred along the Louis-ville and Nashville Railroad. Only a few scattered graves now remain to be looked up to close up the ranks of the nearly sixty thousand dead. The cemetery is close by the track of the Louisville and Nash ville road, and can be seen from passing cars. The work of completing it is in the hands of Captain McTaggurt, a very ompetent officer, who succeeded Chaplain Earnshaw as Superintendent.

Professor Delisse, of Philadalphia. predicts, that, to-morrow, the 27th inst. there will be electrical discharges, heavy gales, high tides, earthquekes, and a general confusion of natural laws and phe nomena, the occasion being the conjunc tion of the moon with the planets Jupiter and Venus. Look out, old ladies.

Our old friend Samuel L. Geiger announces himself this morning a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court, subject to the decision of the Dem ocratic Convention. He is too well known to need a word from us. He is in all respects capable and worthy.

We have received from the publishers a pamphlet entitled "The Negro-What is his Ethnological Status." It is for sale by all book-stores in the city and by A. Sutliffe, wholesale agent, Nashville,

Tennessee. Price, 25c. SUICIDE.-Pat Quigland, living on Seventh street, between Main and the river, committed suicide last evening by shoot ing himself in the head. An inquest will be held this morning.

LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS. -The grapevine slacked up a little ver

-Large numbers of cattle are being purchased in Sumner county, Tennessee, and driven to the blue-grass counties of Kentucky to fatten for Northern markets. -The commencement exercises of the Kentucky School of Medicine take place

in the Weisiger building to-night. Professor J. W. Maxwell will deliver the expressly for the New York Ledger, is

paper. See the advertisement elsewhere ing funds with which to buy an organ for the new Jewish Temple, corner of Sixth only first class opera-house in the West, and Broadway.

of Thomas J. Manly, on presentation be- the city will be proud. fore the City Court yesterday waived an As yet the site for the building has not examination, and was remanded to jail been determined upon. The parties in-Criminal Court.

-The vote was taken Saturday in the Third and Fifth, the most central and county of Wilson, Tennessee, on the subject of the subscription of three hundred thousand dollars by that county to the capital stock of the Lebanon and Galla- plans of the proposed opera-house have tin Railroad. We will be advised of the been gotten up, and, in order that our result in a few days.

among the heavy stockholders in the New | an outline of its features: The building Albany Rolling Mill, has disposed of part | comprises a front of eighty feet by two of his interest to Mr. Reuben P. Main for hundred feet in depth, and is four stories the sum of \$21,000. The owners of the high in the Renaissance style of architec Roiling Mill at present are as follows: J. | ture. There will be three basement stores Bragdon, W. C. DePauw, J. J. Brown, J. or saloons, twenty-five by fifty-five feet S. McDonald, M. McDonald, Mrs. M. A. deep, two stores upon the ground floor, each thirty-one feet by fifty-five feet deep,

Mary Barns, from Green county, arrived | teen feet wide between them, the dress here on the Nashville train yesterday af. circle and parquette floors being ternoon, in quest of some of her relatives, upon the same level as the store floors. who she says live in this city. She had an infant child in arms, and both were in a front will be fitted as office rooms 40 very squalid condition. Failing to meet feet deep, in the rear of which are WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 3 A. M. up with her relatives, the woman applied the cross halls, with fourteenth-footo the Police Office, and was kindly sent wide staircases leading to the famto the Alms-house, where her kindred or friends can find her.

The auditorium is 75 feet in depth from friends can find her.

-The burglars of Wisconsin have invented a new mode of "prospecting" after family plate. They pretend to sell a patent burnishing powder, and offer to prove its efficacy on the spot. Of course the un- nium being 40 feet wide by 38 feet high. suspecting housekeeper brings forth the There are eight private boxes, while the spoons, and, of course, the next night, the parterre, dress and family circles and amateur polisher steals them. This is gallery will seat comfortably 1,600 perchemical, but not comical.

man is educated who knows himself, and class Eastern theaters, giving the house a takes accurate common-sense views of men | more finished appearance than the cane and things around him. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world; by fresorted to, as well as promoting the the reason is they are not educated men. | comfort of its patrons. There will not be Learning is only the means, not the end;

was blown against the four walls, representing the four quarters of the globe, or, Prof. Glegan, is very deserving of praise for his choice selections and the ceremonies were performed, the whole or any sections whence intelligence is invoked, and other ceremonies were performed, the whole or any sections of the stage at will—a new feature in the diagram, the light an overloaded limb would break, lower or raise the whole or any sections of the stage at will—a new feature in the diagram, the light and then a battle would ensue, lasting not unfrequently till daylight. Tired out with the diagram and then a battle would ensue, lasting not unfrequently till daylight. Tired out with the diagram and then a battle would ensue, lasting not unfrequently till daylight. Tired out with the diagram and then a battle would ensue, lasting not unfrequently till daylight. Tired out with the diagram and then a battle would ensue, lasting not unfrequently till daylight. canner in which they were given. We closing with the beheading of a cock and architects, Messrs. McElfatrick & Wood,

chie as floor managers, was an emphatic success. We congratulate the society upon the very fine manner in which the entertainment passed off. The national flags of Italy and the United States.

House for the same purpose. These two magnificent hotels could not fall into better hands. The Lelands now have charge of seven of the first-class hotels in the country, viz. The Metropolitan and the united stone, decorated with appropriate musical and theatrical figures; a Mansard's roof crowning the whole. The estimated cost of the building entire we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personal stone, decorated with appropriate musical and theatrical figures; a Mansard's roof crowning the whole. The estimated cost of the building entire we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personal stone, decorated with appropriate musical and theatrical figures; a Mansard's roof crowning the whole. The estimated cost of the building entire we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personal stone, decorated with appropriate musical and theatrical figures; a Mansard's roof crowning the whole. The estimated cost of the building entire we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personal stone, decorated with appropriate musical and theatrical figures; a Mansard's roof crowning the whole. The estimated cost of the building entire we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personal stone. entertainment passed off. The national country, viz: The Metropolitan and St. flags of Italy and the United States were displayed was decidedly Italian, and the music was decidedly Italian, and the dances equally so. Very many were in

colo Nicholas, the representative of Italy in cident of decent parentage, which admitthis city. Altogether it was one of the ted them to the privileges of decent peohave visited for a long time, and hope to the polite, courteous gentleman! One who never forgets his humanity; who es-THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.-The work | timating himself proper, while he never on the national cemetery, near Nashville, forgets his own self-respect, never opis about half completed. The number of presses others with it. Vanity, let its stripe, also committed in default of \$300 interments is fifteen thousand nine hun- source be what it may, is an evidence of dred and twenty-seven. The cemetery weakness. It unmans a man and robs a now holds the remains of all Federal sol. woman of that charm to which all others diers buried along the line of the Louis- are parlor trifles. The folly of fools is ville and Nashville Railroad, from Nash- generally most strikingly illustrated by ville to Cave City, Kentucky; of all those their supposing all the rest of the world nooga Railroad, from Nashville to La. sees everybody else gloriously drunk and vergne; of all those along the line of the reeling about him. He never bends, while Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, be- both sides of the street are bowing to him tween Nashville and Johnsonville, and of and the pavements are leaping up to kiss

> LONG YEARS AGO. All for a pretty girlish face, Two cheeks of rosy hue, Two laughing lips of vermeil tint, And eyes of heaven's blue.

All for a little dimpled chin,
A round throat snowy fair,
A darling mouth to dream upon,
And glorious golden hair.

All for a tender cooing voice, And gentle fluttering sighs; All for the promise made to me By story-telling eyes,

All for that pretty girlish face,
For a hand as white as snow,
I dreamed a foolish dream of love,
Long, long years ago.

ents, 208 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo., officialfollowing patents granted Southern inventors, for the week ending 18th Feb., 1868:

N. CAROLINA.

J. T. Carson, Greensboro-Bolt Punch.
VIRGINIA.

F. King, Richmond—Gas Generator.

The following petitions were filed for adjudication in bankruptcy yester-

One hundred Germans have settled in South Carolina, about twenty-four miles from Columbia, and are astonishing the old-fisshioned planters with the energy with which they go to work.

THE ENTERPRISE GOING FORWARD-PLAN OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

In the past much has been said but very little done in reference to a new and magnificent opera-house for Louisville There is no doubt as to the expediency of building such an edifice. We have felt a necessity for it, and that necessity still exists, and must be met. Within the past few months the project has been revived, a joint stock company is on the eve of valedictory address.

-A genuine account of the early life sured that the long-talked-of opera-house of General Grant, by his father, written | will be constructed. The organization of the company and subscription for the now being published in that excellent stock are now being carried forward with commendable zeal by several well-known citizens, whose long experience as con -On Monday evening, March 9th, a tributors to and managers of various grand ball is to be given at Masonic Tem- places of amusement in our city are the ple for the praiseworthy object of obtain- best guarantees to the public that the structure in contemplation will be the

-Dr. George F. Collins, the murderer has been long needed, and one of which o await trial at the next term of the terested are negotiating for a suitable lot somewhere on Jefferson street, between readers may understand the magnitude -Jesse J. Brown, Esq., who is one and splendor of the edifice, we will give A poor woman, who gave her name as with the entrance to the opera-house four The second, third, and fourth stories, the front of stage to the rear of the circle;

76 feet wide, and 58 feet high. The stage will be one of the largest in this country, being 65 feet in clear depth, the proscesons. All these, except the gallery, will be furnished with the modern cast-iron

closer than three feet centers, thus giv-

-Some suppose that every learned man is an educated man. No such thing. The tilting-seat opera-chairs in use in all first-

was blown against the four walls, repre- ing apparatus, by which one man may

—We were pleased yesterday to meet attended as was this of the Liederkranz.

We commend the management upon their success.

Italian Masquerade.—The Italian Union Brotherhood Society ball given last night in Masonic Temple, under the supervision of President J. Zanone and Vice-President A. G. Gazzolo, with Messrs. Reppetto, Cassella, and Ginocchio as feor management and store of the same purpose. These two

of society; others are genteel because ple. But how rare a thing it is to meet fools but themselves, as a drunken man

PATENTS. - Boyd & Co., solicitors of patly report to the Louisville Journal the Isgo, and Miss Lillie as Desdemona.

G. M. McMahen, Mt. Sterling-Window and

T. C. Hendry, Union Point-Combined Square and

rest in Virginia.

LOUISVILLE OPERA-HOUSE.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND COUNTY OF JEFFERSON. At a meeting of the Executive Committees of the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, at the Court-house on the 25th day of February, 1868, S. L. Gaar was called to the chair and W. B. Hoke made erretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when, after separate consulta-tion of the two committees, it was agreed by both committees that a convention to inate candidates for the offices of the

city and county should be held.
Upon motion of Dr. E. D. Standiford, it
was then decided that said convention
should be held on the 21st day of March, t 11 o'clock A. M., at the court-house in and an improvement to Louisville which

neeting then adjourned.
S. L. GAAR, Chairman.
W. B. Hoke, Secretary.

GREAT KENTUCKY CROW ROOST.

A NOVEL SIGHT-A MILLION OF CROWS-THEIR HABITS-HOW THEY SLEEP-WHERE THEY COME FROM AND WHERE THEY GO TO-CROW HUNTING BY TORCH-LIGHT.

pondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20, 1868. One of the most remarkable sights in Kentucky is the crow roost seven miles from Lexington, on the Danville pike. The roost is so old that the mind of the oldest inhabitant of the blue grass region runneth not to the contrary. Many years ago the loost was nearer Lexington, but as the trees were cut away the crows moved southward, always seeking the next piece of timber. At the present there are no large forests in the country Kentucky is the crow roost seven miles there are no large forests in the country near the city, and many picces of timber have been called into requisition to lodge

heir black highnesses.

Hundreds sleep in the open fields for rant of a limb, and the wrangle over a deirable bed in a tree-top is something fearul. By the amount of cawing and jawing one every evening, we should think the uestion of reconstructing the roost, or moving it altogether, was under discus-tion. Whether the crows will ever abandon their ancient roost is a matter of some doubt, but judging by the fact that hundreds, if not to say thousands, have already given up the trees and roost on the ground, we incline to the opinion that when there are no more trees all will content themselves with a bed on mother earth. A gentleman, who lives near the roost, and who has a fine locust grove in front of his house, was supprised and

eremonies were performed, the whole stage machinery, and brought out by the closing with the beheading of a cock and a grand display of fireworks.

We were pleased yesterday to meet which we glean. The finish of the whole which we glean. The finish of the whole building is to be first-class. The means the closure of the grove.

The other evening we drove out to the grove.

where the reader induced from when fact we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personage, who does not associate with the common herd, and that the persons who slept on his tree were his royal family and crows high in authority in the flock.

be brought in to day.

Wm. H. Hewlett was ordered to be discharged from the work-house.

The bail of John Hennessy (\$800) for robbery, was reduced to \$400, and furnished.

James Reese and Joseph White, suspected felons; sent to the work-house in default of \$200 bail.

C. M. Veach, N. Hockersmith, and Charles Smith, alias Barney Hines, same of the constantly grumbling about something. He may have been the king of all the crow language, so we could report him correctly to the many readers of the Commercial. At times the venerable cuss spoke in highly excited and gutteral tones, and, if we may be allowed to judge by his motions, he was considerable of a tyrant in his governmental affairs.

The crows did not seem afraid of us, and the condition of Richard Hanks, a position, but kept flapping his wings and constantly grumbling about something. There are many anecdotes related about him, but the above will suffice to show the general character of the man. When, more recently, the avalacche of money had evented and gutteral tones, and, if we may be allowed to judge by his motions, he was considerable of a tyrant in his governmental affairs.

The crows did not seem afraid of us, and the crow language, so we could report him correctly to the many readers of the commercial. At times the venerable constantly grumbling about something.

There are many anecdotes related about him, but the above will suffice to show the general character of the man. When, more recently, the avalacche of money had event and general character of the man. When, have did not understand the crow language, so we could report him correctly to the many readers of the commercial. At times the venerable of a tyrant in his government and the crow language, so we could report him correctly to the many readers of the commercial. At times the venerable exceedingly that we did not understand the crow language, stantant doubt and the crow language.

The Richmond Whig is of opinion that grape culture and wine manufacture will become at no distant day a leading inte-The Richmond Whig is of opinion that wore a pair of spectacles."

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

THE APPLICATION OF "JOHNNY STEEL THE LATE OIL PRINCE, TO BE ADMI TED TO BANKRUPTLY" A FEW INC DESTS OF HIS CAREER AS A MU LIONAIRE.

John W. Steel, familiarly known as "John my. Steel, and somewhat distinguished as an "oil prince," having for a considerable length of time enjoyed the princely income of \$2,000 per day, filed, in the United States District Court last week, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Many of our readers will remember his romantic exploits in the East published some time ago, during which he is reported to have squandered several hundred thousand dollars. After having "sowed his wild oats," and losing his oil farm, he found himself in rather straitened circumstances, and was recently com-[From the Pittsburg Leader.

at 11 o'clock A. M., at the court-house in Louisville.

On motion of W. D. Ray, it was ordered that each precinct in the county hold a meeting at their voting place on the 14th of March at one o'clock P. M., and that each ward in the city meet at their club rooms at 7½ o'clock P. M. of the same day to appoint delegates; and the delegates appointed on that day will act for ail city, county, and district conventions held previous to August, 1868.

It was then decided that the wards and precincts should have one delegate for every should have one delegate for every fixed thousand dollars. After having sowed his wild oats," and losing his oil farm, he found himself in rather straitened circumstances, and was recently competed to earn a living by driving an oil his indebtedness, as set forth in his petition, amounts to over \$100,000. age. He has had but little education, ha no business qualifications or shrewdness and seems especially cut out by Dame Na ture to attest the truth of the proverb tha "A fool and his money are soon parted." Of his early youth we know very little manhood and riches sprang upon hir about the same time. His interest in th famous McClintock farm and oil wells, if Yenango county, bequesthed him by he It was then decided that the wards and precincts should have one delegate for every fifty votes cast for Gov. Helm at the August election in 1867, and one vote for every fraction of twenty-five or more, provided, that every precinct in the county should be entitled to not less than one delegate.

Upon motion of W. N. Haldeman, it was recommended that a District Convention to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District be held in the city of Louisville on the first Saturday in May, and all the counties of the district be requested to send delegates to said convention.

Upon motion of Fred. Vissman, the meeting then adjourned.

S. L. GAAR, Chairman.

coats and vests and plaid trowsers (many of our readers will remember the troupe in this uniform). To those eccentric cos-tumes he added diamond breastpins of the first water, and a few suit of clothes for each member for the street. Several members of Carneross & Dixey's min-strels, of Philadelphia, were also favored

n the same manner.

Another of "Johnny's" eccentric acts Another of "Johnny's" eccentric acts in Philadelphia is related as follows: Walking along Chestnut street one day with a friend, he espied a beautiful span of horses attached to a splendid carriage, just turning down from Second. To see was to envy; so, hailing the driver, Sam M—, who, as it happened, was also the owner, "Johnny" coolly asked him if he would sell the establishment. Sam looked credulously at his customer, wondering whether he were drunk or crazy, when "Johnny" again put forward the question. "Johnny" again put forward the question "What will you take for the whole rig?" Sam, with a wink, and while knocking the ashes from his cigar, doubtless thinking to frighten his unknown questioner, replied: "Well, I guess about \$7,000 will take the let."

Johnny answered by laying down sever \$1,000 bills on the seat of the vehicle, and taking hold of the reins, coolly said "hop spent in riding about the city, and spending money lavishly; toward evening he had employed a man to drive, and finally, while winding up the day, he reached the Girard House, alighting on the pavement, be asked the driver as to his circumstances, and learning that he knew "the grip of poverty," Johnny made him a present of the carriage and horses, telling the

off quick."

While in Philadelphia one of the eccentricities of his morning walks on Market or Walnut streets was to watch for a man with a shabby hat. He would then follow at the same time apologizing to the wear-er and asking him into the store, where he would buy him the best to be had. "Johnny" never carried any baggage with him while traveling, purchasing every-thing as be required.

thing as he required it.

Having resolved one day to stop at the
Continental Hotel, instead of his usual retreat—the Girard—he was driven there in
company with a friend, Mr. Wm. B—y,

You are the proprietor, I be

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with you, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in advance?"

Mr. K.—"Well, sir."

J. S.—"How much do you consider your whole house worth for a day?"

Mr. K.—"About \$3,000."

J. S.—"F'll take it twenty-four hours, anyhow, and see how it goes."

Johnny then counted out the money, and, turning to his friend, says: "Now, Bill, jump in and play clerk." Rumor says th's was B.'s first and only experience

James Receive and Joseph with preced felons; sent to the work-hoase in default of \$200 bail.

C. M. Yeach, N. Hockersmith, and C. M. Yeach, N. Hockersmith, and Sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail.

D. M. Hockersmith, and C. M. Yeach, N. Hockersmith, and Sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and sarphy also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and also committed in default of \$200 bail. The cross did not seem afraid of as, and also committed in default of \$200 bail and also should be committed in default of \$200 bail as, and also to answer.

Chris. Salliva, maining John Comilia, own bond in \$200 can be seen of the same and the speak of the proposal of the plant of the proposal o

Madame Juarez was arrested in the city of Mexico for fast driving, taken before a magistrate and fined. Juarez thanked the policeman and paid the fine.

SAINT BRIGHAM OF UTAH.

HE MARRIES HIS THIRTY-FIRST WIFE-ELDER CLAWSON MARRIES THE PROPH

Walter Scott found a character up cou ry many years ago who, frosted and cris s a pile of chips on a winter morning, de

And wasn't it Phoebe Cary that said

"Or words to that effect," as we say ained. Somebody who versifies old sto-ies for the Atlantic, following out the ame idea, had this in the December nu

"Tell, O tell me, Grizzled-Face, Do your heart and head keep pace? When does heary love expire, When does heary love expire, When do frosts put out the fac? Can its embers burn below All that chill December snow? Care you still soft hands to press, Bonny heads to amooth and bless? When does love give up the chase! Tell, O tell me, Grizzled-Face! "Ah!" the wise old lips reply,
"Youth may pass and strength may die
But of love I can't foretoken,
Ask some older sage than I!"

Now, these are very pretty squibs, but then they are altogether theoretical— merely assertions in which, under the very likely to be sacrificed to rhyme, and truth to a trope in trochaic. Out on the moun-tains of Montana, if there is anything liked, it is ocular, tangible, incontrovertible evidence, having form, substance, ponderosity, and productiveness. Brig-ham Young has furnished practical evi-dence of how old a man may be before the

dence of how old a man may be before the thermometer of passion gets below fever heat. It will be seen that the amorous American who, if he lives until June 1, will be sixty-seven years of age, still has his funny spells, and has just married his thirty-first wife, not including the indefinite number who are "sealed," signed, and delivered to him as their temporal lord. Brigham is ahead. He has anticipated the passage of the Cragin bill, and laid in a supply of matrimony that should laid in a supply of matrimony that should suffice him for all coming time. The lats Miss Van Cott is a lady of twenty-eight a daughter of Elder Van Cott, was former ly married to a Mr. Cobb, but was divorced and savayed heart in the complete of the compl ed, and resumed her maiden name. Of the 29th of January, 1863, Brigham Youn was married, as they call it, to Amelia Folsom, who has since been the favorite satin the President's box at the theatre sat in the President's box at the theatre, and enjoyed the first position among his numerous wives. She is now displaced, as Emeline Free was by her five years ago. The Prophet also had the pleasure of seeing Elder Clawson take, for his fourth wife, his daughter Emily, his first having been his daughter Alice. When they come to make up the genealogical trees of the Mormons, what a deuce of a time they will have, sure. In Pensylvania, some time since. time they will have, sure.
In Pennsylvania, some time since,
a man committed suicide after discover-

ing that, according to strict genealogica rules, he was his own grandfather. Wha a brisk time there would be in the under taking business if that were followed in Petitions are announced as having bee signed in England, by nearly 14,000 per-sons, praying that single women and wid-ows, duly qualified as ratepayers, may be allowed to vote for members of Parliaallowed to vote for members of raria-ment. The movement is supported by Lady Anna Gore Langton, Lady Amber-ley, Sir George Bowyer, Mrs. Somerville, Sir Rowland Hill, The O'Donoglue, Mary Howitt Lord Romilly, Lady Goldsmid, Rev. Charles Kingsley, Sir J. Simpson, M. D., Mr. Goldwin Smith, and others—cer-ticals read array of newes.

tainly good array of names. The classic city of Athens contains nearly fifty thousand thieves, which, con-sidering its population, entitles it to a fee-ble comparison with New York.

AUCTION SALES BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY, 81 and 83 Fifth street, bet. Main and Market

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th 868, at 10 o'clock, sale of furniture and a ot of carpet, at auction rooms, 81 and 83

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th, 868, at 10 o'clock, sale of the stock of millinery goods of Mrs. J. A. Beattie, on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson streets. The sale will be continued every day until the stock is closed out. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 27th,

prietor was in; receiving a reply in the affirmative, the landlord soon made his appearance, when a conversation of the following tenor ensued:

1868, at 3 o'clock, sale of one of the finest residences in the city, situated on the east side of Second street, near Breckinridge, displayed for Review residence. adjoining Gen. Boyle's residence. FRIDAY MORNING, February 28th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale of dry goods, boots, and

shoes. The boots and shoes will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely. SATURDAY MORNING, February 29th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, regular sale at auction rooms of all kinds of goods.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY. Auctioneer. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!-The celebrated Winchester patent yoke shirt, the best fitting shirt in America. Spring stock now open J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,

132 Main street. We invite the attention of tobacco manufacturers to the advertisement of a new Tobacco Flattening Mill. Great merits are claimed for this improvement, and doubtless it will be to the interest of manufacturers of tobacco to give them a consideration.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.-The ommencement exercises in this institution will take place this evening at 7% o'clock. The valedictory address will be delivered by Prof. J. W. Maxwell. The public are espectfully invited. J. L. FRAZEE, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants & Bankers, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, e29 d&wly NEW YORE.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC NOTICE. - HOWE A CARD.

CO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN
WANT OF WORK DONE IN THE PLUMBNG AND GAS-FITTING LINE. — We invite
tem to examine our stock and learn our prices
r such work. We guarantee all work done by
to be the best and at the lowest rates. Purrasing our goods from the manufacturers ena-Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
126 We&Mo2

4,500 bushels Black and White Northern Seed Oats; 156,000 bushels for feeding purposes; for sale by SMITH, STURGEON, & CO. RESEWED GUNNIES. 15,000 New Gunnies, resewed un der our own supervision; bales in original packages; 50 bales in origina. For sale low by SMITH, STURGEON, & CO.

OATS.

RIO COFFEE. 2,000 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee in store:

5,000 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee arriving:

And for sale low by

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. 250 hhds common to choice New Drleans Sugar in store and for sale low by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO., 34 Fourth st. f26 d5

REMOVAL.

f26 d5

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

Wotice. THIS is to give notice that, on the 22th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant 1 bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. C. COLLINS

THIS is to give notice that, on the runsfer of any property by him are ferbidden b
inw; that a meeting of the creditors of the sal
bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one of
Bankruptey, to be holden at No. 14 Center stree
Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, o
the 2d day of April, 1888, at 9 o'clock A. M.
f. 66 d2

U. S. Marshal as Messenger

Motice.
THIS is to give notice that, on the

Motice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the BEN. F. SPURLING

THIS is to give notice that, on the

Motice.

Wotice. THIS is to give notice that, or the

Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankru, the own petition (that the payment of any debid delivery of any property belonging to sunikrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transf any property by him are forbidden by law; the over their debts, and to choose one or more ones of his estate, will be held at a Court ankruptey, to be holden at Shebyville, Ky., to re Jaz. M. Fidler, Register, on the 10th day arch, 1898, at 10 o'clot & A. M. ERLWITHER, Cf. d2

U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Wotice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on t

24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warr bankruptcy was issued against the estate of bankruptcy was lasued against the estate of
f Rowlett's, in the county of Hart and Stat
of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt
on his own petition; that the payment of an
debis and delivery of any property belonging o
such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the
transfer of any property by him are forbidden by
the period of the property by him are forbidden by
the period of the property by him are forbidden by
the period of the period of

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenge f26 d2 Motice.

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the bankruptey was issued against the estate of RICHARD G. MERRELL, of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupi on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belongin to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property between the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be helden at No. 14 Cement of

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the sist day of February. A. D. 1803, a warrant is bankruptey was issued against the citate of JOHN EVANS, of Louisville, in the county of Jederson, and State

f26 d2 Diotice. THIS is to give notice that, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1888, a warrant i bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

state of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the bayment of any
debts and delivery of any property belonging to
such bankrupt, to kim, or for his use, and the
transfer of any property by him are forbidden by
law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said
bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one
or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a
Court of Bankrupty; to be holden at No.
Street, Louisville, & N., esche at M. Ward,
Becker, on the lat day of April, 1868, at 12
OCICER M.

W. A. MERIWETHER. 128 d2 W. A. MERIWETHER. U. S. Marshal as Messenger Notice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. ROBARDS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Econtects, who has been adjudged a bankrupt. of Leutsville, in the county of Jeffers a bankrupt of Leutsville, in the county of Jeffers a bankrupt of Leutsville, in the county of Jeffers a bankrupt of his carry petition; that the payment of any ebra and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transter of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 4th day of April, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M.

10. S. Marshal as Messenger. KID GLOVES IN THE WORLD

THIS is to give notice that, on the bankrupicy was issued against the estate of

ACENTS WANTED.

WANTED-AGENTS.-NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MA-

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE History of the War Between the States, His Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results,"
By Hox. Alexander H. Stephens.
Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address.
NATIONAL FUBLISHING CO.,
Fr camewil 18 West 4th st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED.

WANTED-Agents to sell by

property for a fine residence. Address H., cost-office Drawer No. 220.

WANTED, on CONSIGNMENT

WANTED-Homes and work for

BOARDING.

ROARDING .- A few gentlemen

IN order to deliver goods already sold, the sale of stock at J. S. Morris & Son's has been postponed until THURSDAY MORN-ING, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock when a gendar-as-ortment of DRUGS, GLASSWARE, DRUG-GISTS' FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, &c., will be offered and sold to the highest bidder. Terms same as at former sale.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneers. To Manufacturers of Tobacco A FTER an experience of twentyfive years in the MILL MAKING business, I
have improved and have secured letters paleut on
TOBACUO FLATTENING MILLS by which
one-third more Tobacco is pressed in the
same space and time than in the old Mills. The
cr. plated, are attached by rivets, through and
through, countersunk and fined smooth to prevent
impressions on the tobacco, and making the Mills
more durable.

With confidence I refer to the tobacconists of this city. I am prepared to make them of alises, and in any quantity, with dispatch. Order promptly attended to.

For further particulars, &c., apply to or address

G. F. MARKS,
ES 46

BOX 750, Petersburg, Va. J. VIENNOT & CO.,

General Newspaper, Corresponding, and Advertising Agents 133 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

MOTICE. MY connection with the house of Feb. 25, 1863-d10 GEO. W. MORRIS. FRANK MADDEN.

105 West Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth.

68 BROAD STREET.

The Greatest

MISSOURI RIVER,

TIME THROUGH SIX DAYS.

First class Passenger Steam leave as above every TUESDA IHURSDAY, and SATURDAY throughout t

season.

**Book Fate of Cargo Insurance reduced from 2 per cent on this line of boats.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

COTTON SAIL DUCK,

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,

59 Broad Street, New York.

E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER, PHEGLORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special Jane7 dly

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 13

ON the petition of Albert Fink

In the petition of Albert Fink, of Louisville, Ky., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 9th day of May, 854, for an improvement in bridges for seven ears from the expiration of said patent, which akes place on the 9th day of May, 188, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Ofcom Monday, the 27th day of April next, at 12 clock M.; and all persons are notified to apear and show cause. If any they have, why said Persons opposing the extension are required to the inthe Patent Office their objections, specially et forth in writing, at least the day of hearing; all testimony flied by either arry, to be used at the said hearing, must be aken and transmitted in accordance with the ules of the office, which will be furnished on ap-lication.

THE BEST

ARE

LAPORTE'S, OF PARIS,

Men's and Women's Sizes.

All Gloves made by me bear my signature.

daporte

FISK, CLARK, & FLAGG,

Exclusive agents for the United States,

felo deodti No. 58 White st., New York.

14 to 150 inch. wide,

Invention of the Age.

NEW YORK.

W EDDING, VISITING, AND PARTY V Cards Engraved and Printed. Initials/stamped on Note Paper and Envelopes free of charge.

LAW NOTICE. THE undersigned are now associ-

Office the same heretofore occupied by W. R. Thompson, on the east side of Fifth, between Main and Market, where one of them will always be found during hunters how.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Commission Merchants S Copying Ink;

" Hamilton's Paper Fasteners.
" Gillot's Steel Pens;
" Faber's Lead Pencils;
Rubber Rulers; WM. E. MILTON is authorized to make a vances on Leaf Tobacco, Cotton, and Produc to our address.

Index Books;
Biank Books—quires: 100, 2; 100, 5; 100, 4;
100, 6; 100, It has received the approbation of the National Board of Fire Under writers and the Government. It is indersed by nearly every Chief En-gineer of the various Fire Depar-tment the country. It has already as of saying an immense amount of The Stationery is to be delivered from time to me as required by the officer in charge.

All bidders are required to the officer in charge.

All bidders are required to furnish samples of he goods with their bids.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two must be exceen panied by the guarantee of two their contract is fet. Agents wanted throughout the State.
N. Y. FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.
flodim
8 Dey st., New York. St. Louis and Omaha Tri-Weekly Packet Line,

> TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS ENGINEER'S OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., February 17, 1868. DROPOSALS will be received by
> the undersigned until March 10, 1808, for the
> construction of a portion of the superstructure of
> the (10) spans of Fink's from Suspension Trues, of
> the following lengths from center to center of
> piers: four spans of 19.6 feet, two spans of 130
> feet, two spans of 200 feet, and two spans of 120
> feet, total 1.82.2 bineaf feet.

Bright Colors in Boxes With their well-known Trade Mark. NEW ASSORTMENTS.

FIVE DOZENS.

BEST Six-Cord Crochet Cotton

JOHN & HIGH AUCHINGIOSS. Sole Agents in New York

J. & P. COATS, of PAISLEY, SCOTLAND.

Unjured themselves by certain secret habits, which until them for business, pleasure, or the distance of the control of the co

FOR RENT.

TOR RENT-A two-story Brick FOR RENT-DESIRABLE

TOR RENT-A three-story dwellapply to SANDERS & JOHNSON, 25 Main st.

LOR RENT-A desirable Resi

FOR SALE.

Madison County Bonds. By authority of the Commission-on liberal terms, the six per cent bonds issued by the said county for the subscription to the Rich-mond branch of the Coursville and Nashville

FOR SALE—A large, handsome
BROADWAY DWELLING.—This dwelling
is well arranged, in complete repair, and with all
the modern conveniences—situated on Broadway,
south side, between Sixth and Seventh. Price
800,600, one third cash, and balance in one and two
years, with internal and lien. Inquire of JAS,
KENNEDY4 corner Sixth and Broadway, or as
his mill, on Eighth street, between Mair and
Market. LOR SALE-A Frame Cottage,

DENTISTRY.

CAM. GRIFFITH, Dentist, has

DR. J. A. McCLELLAND. DENTAL CABINET. WE are now using ROSE PEARL

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Desirable Residence, opposite Fair Grounds, for Sale ON Monday, March 2, 1868, at 11 Engraver & Stationer.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Stationery.

EXTINGUISHER PORTABLE SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.

J. & P. COATS

THREAD! Assorted Cases of 100 Dozens.

On Spools and in Hanks, FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE ONLY.

CONFIDENTIAL. - Young men

Cashier of Merchants Bank of Kentucky.

Quills; doz (600 page) Letter Copy-books; Brushes;

ontract.

Bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery,"
and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-Goneral. fig d6 Byt. Lt. Col. and Depot Q. M.

BEST SIX-CORD WHITE & BLACK

Assorted Cases of 100 Dozens.

CONGRESSIONAL.

KITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION The Impeachment Resolution Reported the Senate-It is Referred to a Se

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Sumner read some half dozen dispatches sent by Minister Harvey in 1861 to McGrath and others in Charleston informing them of the intended action of the Administration relative to reinforcing Fort Sumter. The dispatches were obtained from the Secretary of War. A letter of explanation from Mr. Harvey was also read.

Mr. Chandler presented a communicaar. Changer presents a communica-tion from the Governor of Michigan, which the Secretary proceeded to read. It expresses the hope that the Senate will not falter in executing the law against the Executive, as well as against all who sym-

from the Governor of a State.

Mr. Hendricks—It is addressed to a member of the Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy withdrew his motion to print and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Hendricks made a point of order that the paper had nothing to do with the business of the Senate. He asked by what rule of the Senate it was here? It did not come as a memorial or a remon The Chair-Does the Senator object to

The Chair put the question on the reception of the paper and the Senate reused to receive it.

fused to receive it.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition from
the citizens of Pennsylvania for a change in the warehousing system.

Mr. Harian introduced a bill exempting property in the District of Columbia held for school purposes from taxation. Re-

rovide for a proper settlement of public ecounts, after discussion, was passed as

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill ulating the presentation of a bill to the esident and return of the same, which was der consideration yesterday, was again

taken up.

Mr. Davis opposed the bill, claiming that the President had a right to construe the Constitution for himself.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock, while Mr. vies was speaking. Representatives evens of Pennsylvania and Bingham of io appeared at the door. A number of mbers of the House accompanied

them to witness the proceedings on the subject they had in charge.

The Doorkeeper announced a committee from the House of Representatives, who were recognized by the presiding of-

Mr. Stevens then said: In obedience to and Stevens then said: In obedience to the orders of the House of Representa-tives we appear before you. In the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do expeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and mis-demensors in office, and we further indemeanors in office, and we further in-form the Senate that the House of Representatives, in ductime, will exhibit articles against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer

The presiding officer, Mr. Wade, replied at the Senate would take action in the Mr. Howard desired to offer a resoluon in connection with the matter.

Mr. Davis objected, and wished to con-

Mr. Howard said the Senator was out of order, as this was a privileged question, and of prior consideration.

Mr. Davis replied that no question could interpose for consideration while he occupied the floor unless he chose, out of and of prior consideration.

Mr. Davis replied that no question could

ourtesy, to give way.
Mr. Howard said that the subject matter of this question was of great importance, and demanded more immediate at on than the matter which the Senator

from Kentucky was discussing.
Mr. Davis, rather excitedly, said he was entitled to the floor, and would hold it, and no gentleman had any claim to address the Senate while he was speaking to

the bill under discussion.

Mr. Edmunds said he admitted the right of the Senator of Kentucky to hold the floor, but he questioned the propriety and delicacy of his asserting his right to it un-

der the present circumstances.

Mr. Davis said if the Senate decided he was not entitled to the floor, of course he should give way, but it it decided otherwise, he should exercise the privilege of e Chair put the question to the Sen-nd it was decided that the Senator d a right to the floor.

Mr. Davis said as the question was now tled he would give way to Mr. Howard. While this discussion was proceeding

Mr. Stevens occupied a clair at the end of the middle aisle of the chamber, surrounded by a large number of Representatives, who had come over from the House twittens the come over from the House twittens the come. t this time to enlarge such obligations y extending aid to the Union Pacific o witness the scene. He spoke to no one out fixed a steady eye on Mr. Davis, who was claiming the floor. The audience in the calleries manifested considerable interest. When Mr. Davis gave way Mr. Howby extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad or any other company by granting, subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other lability of such company or any other considerable interest. When Mr. Davis gave way Mr. Howard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message from the Rouse of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson be received to a select committee of seven, to subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other lability of such company or any other comported to the House to day for a coast survey, light houses, and other corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House to report no bill during this session in conficiency with this resolution. The House refused to as select committee of seven, to second the previous question, and the resolution went over till Monday.

The President has recognized C. F. Mathy Consul from Switzerland for Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska, to reside at St. Louis.

The Commission of Maline, in the report of the impeachment of Maline, in the report of the House on Monday, were made by Mr. Blair, of Michigan. The bill reported to the House to day for a coast survey, light houses, and other corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House or by any other company by granting, which is a subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other lability of such company or any other company by granting, which is a subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other lability of such company or any other company by granting, which is a subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other lability of such company or any other compa

tutional jurisdiction to appoint a select mmittee for this case, and contended it uld only resolve itself into a high court f impeachment, the Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial of the case of impeachment by referring the message of the House.

The resolution was put by the chair and carried, after which Mr. Stevens and

up and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
On motion of Mr. Jugersoll, the Senate bill appropriating \$15,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute poor of the District of Columbia, was taken up, amended by Mr. Wood by making the fund disbursable by the the Freedmen's Bureau and Aid Society jointly, and massed. the greater number of those present on the floor took their departure.

Mr. Patterson, of N. H., next took the Mr. Loan asked leave to offer a resolufloor on reconstruction, and read a long address relating to the political situation

Mr. Loan asked leave to offer a resoluice instructing the Judiciary Committee
o inquire as to the political status of the
state of Texas, but Mr. Burr objected.

The Speaker presented a communicaion from the Secretary of War, with the
eport of Major-General Haccock as to
he riot at Marshall on the 21st of Deember. Referred to the Committee or row, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, took up the supplementary reconstruction bill allowing the majority of the votes cast to decide the elections and registered voters to vote in any part of the ember. Referred to the Committee on Mr. Dawes withdrew his motion to refer Also the Constitution of the State of

to the Judiciary Committee, whereupon, after debate, Mr. Buckalew's amendment Alabama, as revised and amended by the convention at Montgomery. Same referafter debate, Mr. Buckalew's amendment requiring a residence of ten days in the district before the election, was agreed to.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment adding the words "on affidavit or other satisfactory evidence," after the requirement of the presentation of the voter's certificate of registration. Without this provision be claimed that half of the electors would be practically disfranchised. It was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to add as an additional section the following:

And be it further enacted, That the constitutional convention of any of the States The House then proceeded to the con-deration of the Naval Appropriation Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to

spend the rule to enable him to offer an amendment the sections that were ruck out of the bill on Friday, in comttee of the whole, as being independ DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T The rules were not suspended, year

ays 50; less than two-thirds voting in the flirmative.

And be it further enacted, That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts of which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting on ratifying the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for in said constitution, and at the said election officers who shall make the return of votes on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate or certify the votes cast for members of Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by inserting the provisions offered by him in an intendment supplementary to the bill, requiring certain qualifications of all persons not entitled to vote under the constitution bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Butler, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for

the rebellion—lost, 33 to 3.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by requiring that all elections provided for shall take place the same day in each State. Agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by adding after "or other evidence," the words in writing, under oath, and returned with the returns of the election, which, with the orwandment of Mr. Davis to require the surgery of the surgery and the reliable of the surgery of the surge ing after "or other evidence," the words in writing, under oath, and returned with the returns of the election, which, with the amendment of Mr. Davis, to require

Mr. Ross objected.
Mr. Washburne moved the suspension f the rules, which was adopted—Year 108, nays 30.

New rule was adopted.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill', asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and it is barrely adopted to follows. That

the amendment of Mr. Davis, to require viva voce voting, and requiring four scrutinizers in each county, was voted down. Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by providing that no person shall be refused registration or voting who has received pardon previous to the passage of the act to which this is amendatory. Not agreed to. Mr. Buckalew asked that the bill be hid over until to-morrow to allow him to offer a bill approved by certain members of Southern conventions, permitting minorities to be represented according to the theory heretofore explained by him. He said the whites and blacks would thus each obtain a fair share of power. He moved to add a section allowing State conventions to autiforize the election of Representatives at large upon the principle of cumulative voting.

Objection being made to allowing the bill to go over for that purpose, Mr. Buckalew withdrew his amendment, and the bill passed by a vote of 28 to 6.

The Chair appointed, as the select Committe called for by Mr. Howard's resolution on impeachment, Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmun, Morton, Pomeroy, and Johnson. and it is hereby ordered as follows: That when the committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report the articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole thereon; Executive, as well as against all who sympathize with treason and rebellion. Before the reading was concluded Mr. Hendricks inquired in connection with what proceedings it was being read and objected.

The Chair appointed, as the select Committee called for by Mr. Howard sresolution on imprechangent, Messrs. Howard, Trumbell, Conkling, Edmun, Morton, Pomeroy, and Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the supple mentary reconstruction bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Pomeroy asked that it is from the Governor of a State.

Mr. Pomeroy of a State.

Mr. Hendricks—It is addressed to a member of the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks—It is addressed to a member of the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks made a point of order that the paper had nothing to do with the business of the Senate. He asked by

no dilatory motions shall be received except one motion on each day that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Wood objected.

After various suggestions and the voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules was suspended and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 37.

Messrs. Koontz and Thomas were periods. Under the call of the States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the

following: To limit the liability of common carof all army paymasters, commissaries, and quartermasters not on duty for the past three mouths; to reopen the land of-fice of Virginia; for two local inspectors mitted to reserve their vote in the affirma-tive on the resolution for the impeach-ment of the President.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill exempting property in the District of Columbia held for school purposes from taxation. Referred.

Mr. Willey presented a bill to provide for the incorporation of religious socioties in Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the bill to provide for a proper settlement of public sought nor accepted nor attempted to ex-ercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended author-ity in hostility to the United States." Or-dered to be printed, subject to be called any person known to be ineligible by the persons casting them; in relation to the suits in the U. S. Courts supplementary to the several acts organizing territories; resolutions of the Wisconsin Leg-islature for additional mail service and

up at any time.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution rescind-ing the resolution of to-day for the pay-ment of \$2,500 to John Y. Brown, of Ky.; for grant of land to aid in the construction of railroads; of the Kansas Legislature on the subject of the extension of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Road; bill smending the act to establish and equal-ize grants; taxing railroad chairs, &c., \$5 per ton; granting land to aid in the con-

megatived 61 to 75.

Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against the President, and that the committee on econstruction be severally authorized to it during the action of the House. Adopt-

struction of railroads in Nebraska; rela-tive to the joint occupation of San Juan Island; for the relief of the widow and heirs of Thos. W. Harvey, wood screw-pa-

tentee; for the examination of certain claims of Kentucky; to divide Illinois into

at Cairo; to authorize homestead exemptions in Virginia.

Mr. Dodge offered a recolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain what portion of the Fort Snell-

which had been appointed to impeach at the bar of the Senate the President of the United States.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, standing

the Senate and proceeded in your name and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States to im-

with cr soon, I did not say which, present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was, the order shall be taken.

ed, 110 to 38.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the evening session was set apart for debate only. The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution concerning the railroad lands in Michigan and Wisconsin were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate amendment to the House bill relative to islands in the Great Miami river was concurred in.

ing military reservation is necessary for military purposes, &c. Adopted.

At twenty-five minutes before 2 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, and the door-keeper announced the presence at the bar of the House Committee viver was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Italiroad Company a part of the road was concurred in. The Senate amendment authorizing the transmission through the mails free of postage of certain testimonials of Adiucompany with his colleague, Mr. Bing-am, then made a report as follows: Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the order f the House we proceeded to the bar of

tant-Generals of the several States was concurred in.

The House took recess till 7 o'clock, when it again met and indulged in general debate for several hours.

WASHINGTON.

The Situation at the Capital-Nothin New at the War Office-Excitement De-creasing - Correction - Internal Reve-nuc Troubles in Tennessee-Meeting of the Impeachment Committee.

Washington, Feb. 25. The excitement in town relative to the appeachment question and matters inci-ental thereto is very sensibly diminorder shall be taken.

Resolutions for the payment of \$2,500 each to John Y. Brown, Samuel E. Smith, and G. G. Sims in full for the expenses of prosecuting their claims to seats in the House. Adopted.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution declar-At the War Department and General Grant's headquatiers nothing of peculiar interest is being presented, the routine of business being attended to as usual. Gen. Thomas made no demand this morning for the records of the War Department, but merely called at the Ad-jutant-General's office, and; after receiv-ing his private mails, repaired home. He git as the sense of the House that to e legislative power of Congress alone clongs the right to determine the rates of had a short interview with the President

ties on importation, and it is beyond e power of the President and the Sen-eas a treaty-making power to authorize had a short interview with the President during the forenoon.

Secretary Stanton was busily engaged during Monday signing requisitions and attending to other business of a public character, which accumulated to a con-siderable extent within the past few days. chrates of daties as the tarin laws of e United States may prescribe. [The solution is aimed particularly at the late eaty with the Sandwich Islands.—Re-MRTER.] The resolution was adopted Several visitors called upon Stanton du-ring the forenoon, among whom were sev-eral Senators and Representatives inowrea The resolution was adopted in the discussion.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring that the public welfare denands that the pecuniary obligations of the United States should be kept within the narrowest limit consistent with the ecessary requirements of the Government; that therefore, it is not expedient this time to enlarge such obligations. crai Senators and hepresentatives in-cluding among the former Mr. Cameron and Mr. Edmunds. Considerable interest is manifested in the result of General Thomas' examination before the Supreme Court of this District to-morrow, and va-

ious speculations are indulged in regard-The remarks attributed to Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the report of the impeachment proceedings of the House on Monday, were made by Mr. Blair, of Michigan. The bill reported to the House to day for a coast survey, light houses, and other civil objects, including government depots.

for a considerable time.

The President has recognized C. F.
Mathy Consul from Switzerland for Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska, to
reside at St. Louis.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue
has received a telegram from Collector
Abernathy, of Koxville, Tenn., District,
which informs the department that very
recently his deputies and the Marshal of
that place, while engaged in seizing illicit hat place, while engaged in seizing illicit istilleries in the mountains in Tennessee. distifleries in the mountains in Tennessee, were attacked by an armed force, who captured the Government officials, took from them the property in their possession, and held them as prisoners until they ransomed themselves in payment of \$160 a-piece in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the enforcement of the Revenue laws in that section.

that section.
Senor Don Gomez was to-day introduced to the President by the Assistant Secretary of State, and delivered his creden

tials as minister plenipotentiary of Nica-ragua and Honduras.

The committee of seven appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President hold their first meeting this afternoon for con-sultation. The general impression is that but few charges will be preferred requir-ing but a small number of witnesses. It wn that such is the desire of some of the Republicans. The articles to be prepared will not be presented to the Sen-ate until that body resolves itself into a

Court of Impeachment. New York, Feb. 25.

A Washington dispatch says Commis-ioner of Pensions Barrett has resigned o take charge of a new paper in Cincin-

Burglars Arrested - The Washington News. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 24. Three men, part of a gang of burglars, have been arrested. They had been operating here several weeks.

The news from Washington created a profound impression here.

Fire at Hudson, New York-Man Injured Hubson, N. Y., Feb. 25.
The loss by fire last night was \$12,000; insured for \$5,000. Patrick Leary, a fireman, was run over and seriously injured.

A bill passed the House to-day to repeal the Metropolitan Police bill so far as it affects Dayton and Columbus, leaving it in force in Cleveland and Toledo.

THEE SOUTH.

Appointments by General Gillem-Order from General Meade-Proceedings of the Congo Conventions.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 25. The Convention is still engaged on the The Convention is still engaged on the bill of rights.

The committee on Merriman's case made a report of the facts with a recommendation that the resolution to expel be changed to suspension for twenty-five days, but it was voted down.

Gen. Gillem made the following appointments to fill existing vacancies to be Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals: E. G. Pryton, Thos. Shackleford, and E. Jefferd.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25. The suffrage question has been under discussion all day in the Convention.

John Minor Botts and Judge Rives are to address the Representatives here this week A meeting for this purpose was called for to-night but Botts was taken ATLANTA, Feb. 25.

ATLANTA, Feb. 25.

Gen. Meade's order No. 27 was read in the Convention to day. It prohibits imprisonment for debt in this State, and forbids the courts to issue bail process in civil cases and writs of casu. Every person now in prison under such process or writs shall be immediately discharged. This order is to remain in force till the people shall indicate a willinguess to abide

people shall indicate a willingness to abide by the reconstruction acts.

The Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance relative to the qualification of members of the Legislature, in accordance with the instructions received yesterday. Six months in the seat and three months in the county, with a citizenship of the United States, is the basis.

The homest and ordinance was taken up, and after a lengthy and boisterous dis-cussion, the Convention adjourned amid much confusion without action.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 25. The Convention passed the day in reading the constituion, which was adopted as a whole about sundown. For y members signed the constitution, and five refused. An ordinance was past with holding the pay and mileage from the members who refused to sign the constitution, and referring their claims to the next Legislature. At half past five o clock the Convention, having finished its labors, adjourned, subject to the call of the Presi-

ent. The constitution adopted appears satisfactory to all classes, and good feeling prevails amons the delegates and citizens. ost of the delegates leave for their The Republican Nominating Conven-ion meets to night.

The Convention passed to a third reading the entire executive article numberng 33 sections.

There was considerable debate on the puestion whether the recognition of a Su-preme Being would be sufficient qualifica-ion for office, but it was finally decided in the affirmative.

Gen. Capby visited the body and re-

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.

Gen. Canby visited the body and received applause. The Convention took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of paying their respects to him.

It is understood that the Republican caucus will nominate cither Robinson, of Columbia. or Gen. R. R. Scott for Governor. The Congressional nominees being considered, the House adjourned. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.

There was no session of the Convention

Last night, by a strong vote, the con-vention adopted the article on suffrage making it general without the test path elected by the people.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Clubs of Philadelphia Re-solving Themselves into Military Or-ganizations - Railroad Matters-Biver

The Republican County Convention o-day passed a resolution in favor of the mpeachment of Andrew Johnson and of upporting Congress. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25. Democratic meetings were called for early all the wards in the city to conder the impeachment question. The

WESTCHESTER, Feb. 25.

sider the impeachment question. The Keystone Club, the largest Democratic or-ganization in the State, has resolved it-self into a military organization.

The stockholders in the various rail-roads in the oil regions that in this city to-day and confirmed the contracts of their respective roads, for consolidation. The lines merged are the Warren and Frank-lin, Oil Creek, and Farmers, under the title of Oil Creek, and Alleghony Biron tle of Oil Creek and Allegheny River

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25. Gen. William Robinson, Jr., one of the ldest and most respected citizens of this city died this morning. He had identified aself with the interests of the city from his earliest manhood.

Seven feet water in the channel and ising. It has been raining all day.

CALIFORNIA.

Secting of the Union State Convention New Port of Entry.

San Francisco, Feb. 25. The Union State Convention for the section of delegates to the National Re ublican Convention at Chicago is to be eld at Sacramento on March 31st.

The Mexican government has declared euto Anglo, situated on the Pacific cast of the State of Oaxaca, a port of ntry for foreign and coasting con San Francisco, Feb. 25.

The Mexican Steamer Company have The Mexican Steamer Company have commenced running their steamers under the new control of the Mexican Government. The terms require the Company every twenty days to go from San Francisco to Mazatlan, and semi-monthly from Mazatlan to Acapulco, carrying the Mexican mails, for which they receive the Government subsidy. Heretofore the Company were compelled to place their vessels under Mexican colors, but this arrangement permits the steamers to sail

rengement permits the steamers to sail der the American flag.

The contract provides, among other lings, that the Company shall, within xty days from sailing the first steamer, nder the present arrangement, donate the Mexican Government steamers that te aimed, four 12 pound guns, two 24 ounders, and a full complement of small

The opposition steamer Moses Taylor. or San Juan, sailed to-day.

Honolulu advices are to February 7th
The election resulted in the success of
the Government ticket. There was conthe Government ticket. There was con-siderable excitement at the election. The Government did everything to defeat what might be called the American ticket. Ex-tras were issued abusing the Americans scandulously, accusing them of trying to overthrow the kingdom, for which purpose the war steamer Lackawana was stationed at Honolutu, and also used language by no means complimentary to her como means complimentary to her con nander, who always treated the royal far mander, who always treated the royal family with the utmost respect, though the King never deigned to visit the ship.

The unfair action of the Government raised the question of annexation or no annexation. If the former is not accomplished, hereafter there will be two distinct parties, American and anti-American. Appearances indicate the American to be the strongest.

The Governess of Hawaii is seriously ill, and the King has returned from his

and the King has returned from his and the English war steamer Chameleon There has been an outbreak among the Coolies at Hilo, in which an overseer was seriously wounded.

> OHIO. Action of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.

EUROPE.

DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Treaty with the North German States Resignation of Earl Derby-Disraeli his Successor-Fenian News.

The Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation. The details of the treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States, relative to the rights and vivilence for naturalized American citionited States, relative to the rights and privileges [of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services have heretofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of both nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed was premature. It is expected the docu-ment will receive the official signature of Bancroft and the German representative on Saturday. London, Feb. 25.

The Liverpool Courier of this morning contained the report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed. It was also ascertained that Disraeli would replace Lord Derby as Prime Min-ister, at the same time retaining the pre-ent post as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the House of Lords this afternoon at

In the House of Lords this afternoon at the beginning of the session, Earl Malensburg announced that Lord Derby, had tendered his resignation to the Queen on account of continued ill health, and her Majesty had been pleased to call up-on the present Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Ben Disraeli, to form a new Cabinet. Earl Russell and others expressed their sympathies for Lord Derby, and hoped that he might recover from his illness and istry.
In the House of Commons the an-

nouncement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stan-bey, and responded to by Lord Glad-stane, who, with much delicacy and feelog, expressed his sorrow for the cause sign his high office.

The transaction of all business in the House of Commons was postponed until

All persons charged by the Coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder. Sulliven and Pigstt have been confined in the Richmond prison, and have been called upon by many influential persons; but all interviews with prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

Lonnan Fab. 25—10 P. M.

London, Feb. 25-10 P. M. The House of Lords in committee of the bole to-night agreed to a bill renewing e suspension of the writ of habeas corpus

It is reported that Mr. Heron has been retained by the United States Government as counsel to defend General Nagle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on

The dwelling-house of Mr. Newenham, a Magistrate, in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise. They were repulsed and escaped in the darkness.

NEW YORK.

Facts and Rumors - Public Meeting Called to Support the President-Roll Call of the Johnson Association Seized

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

event of being required.

Recruiting offices are said to have been opened in this city for men to support the President, and several hundred names secured.

The revenue steamer James Mire exploded a boiler in the bay to-day. No one injured.

in a public school in Jersey City, several children were knocked down and tramrived to-day.

NEW JERSEV.

Resolution Withdrawing the Consent of the State to the Constitutional Amendment Sent to the Senate.

TRENTON, Feb. 25. Governor Ward to-day sent to the Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed constitutional amendment, article four-teen, with his objections. The Governor argues the matter at length; says the resolution has no valid-ity; the ratification having been already made, no further action can be taken by the State except the matter be again sub-mitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States, and therefore New Jer-

say cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay of other The veto was read, and, by the Constiution, lays over one day.

The bill to repeal the usury law was ost in the House.

HLLINOIS.

Meeting in Chicago-Resolution Adopted Sustaining Impeachment

CHICAGO, Feb. 25. The meeting to-night at Library Hall, a accordance with a call issued yester-ay, was fully attended. Speeches were adde by several prominent gentlemen of his city. A series of resolutions were dopted, among which was the follow-

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify nd indorse the action of the House of depresentatives in impeaching Andrew chason; that his own hands have furand prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair and impartial

MAINE.

Resolution Sustaining Congress. Augusta, Feb. 24. The House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution sustaining Congress in impeaching Andrew Johnson by a trict party vote-92 to 33.

HAVANA, Feb. 24. Advices from Mexico state that the Mexican Government has recognized the English and Spanish debts, and that sinking funds have been created for the redeeption of the converted bonds.

The revolutionists in Yucatan held possession of the town of Tramal, which was besieged on the 12th. Gen. Alatorre expected the place to capitulate on the A number of the leading rebels who es-

caped from Lesal in the schooner Oriente were driven ashore by two of Juarez's gunboats, who gave them battle. The arties escaped to the interior. Мемрнія, Feb. 25. Weather warm and rainy. Arkansas utting out thirty inches to Pine Bluff. Freights fair. River falling.
Departed—Emma No. 3, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis and W. J. Lewis, St. Louis; Des Arc, Vicksburg.
In port—Darling, Tennessee, and Cora. 3. The Guidon broke her cylinder head

The Guidon broke her cylinder head nd returned here for repairs. NASHVILLE, Feb. 25. The river is rising slowly, with four feet water on Harpeth shoals; weather cloudy and warm. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo.

charge the powers and duties of his office—the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, UNION OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POWERS—THEIR APPREHENSIONS OF AN IMPROPER USE OF THE POWER TO IMPEACH—WHAT THEY RELIED ON AS SAFEGUARDS.

Charge the powers and duties of his office—the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed." (Madison Papers, vol. 2, p. 1237.) Mr. Gouverneur Morris thought the tribunal an improper one, and he objected also to the President of the Senate being provisional successor to the President of the Senate being provisional successor to the President of the Senate being provisional successor to the President of the Senate being provisional successor to the President of the Senate being provisional successor to the President of the Senate being provisional successor to the President of the Miscrables of this bright and cheer.

The Miscrables of this bright and cheer.

Mithout a good direction there can neither be senate being provisional successor to the President of the Senate of the Miscrables of this bright and cheer.

When the convention of 1787 was con-

sidering the tenare of the Executive Mr. Madison said: "If it be essential to the preservation of liberty that the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers be separate, it is essential to a maintenance of the expensi f the separation that they should be in-ependent of each other." "A dependdependent of each other." "A dependence of the executive on the legislative would render it the executor, as well as the maker of laws; and then, according to the observation of Montesquieu, tyrannical laws may be made that they may be executed in a tyrannical manner. There was an analogy between the executive and judiciary departments in several aspects. The latter executed the laws in certain cases, as the former did in others. The former expounded and applied them for The latter executed the laws in certain cases, as the former did in others. The former expounded and applied them for certain purposes, as the latter did for others. The difference between them seemed to consist chiefly in two circumstances: First, the collective interest and security were much more in the power belonging to the executive than to the judiciary department; secondly, in the administration of the former much greater latitude is left to opinion and discussion than in the administration of the latter. But if the second consideration proves that it will be more difficult to establish a rule sufficiently precise for trying the Executive than the judges, and form an objection to the same tenure of office, both considerations prove that it might be more dangerous to suffer a union between the executive and legislative powers. He conceived it to be absolutely necessary to a well-constituted republic that the two first should be kept distinct and independent of each other." distinct and independent of each other."

- Madison Papers, vol. 2, pp. 1126-27.

Again he said: "Experience had proved — Madison Papers, vol. 2, pp. 1126-27.

Again he said: "Experience had proved a tendency in our government to throw all power into the legislative vortex. The Executives of the States are, in general, little more than ciphers—the Legislatures omnipotent. If no effectual check be devised for restraining the instability and encroachments of the latter, a revolution of some kind or other would be inevitable. The preservation of republican government, therefore, required some expedient for the purpose, but required, evidently, at the same time, that in devising it the genuine principles of that form should be kept in view."—Ib. 1128. Dr. McClurg was not "so wedded to republican government as not to be sensible of the tyrannies that had been and may be exercised under that form. It was an essential object with him to make the Executive independent of the Legislature."—Ib. 1129. An independence of the three great departments of each other as far as possible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a well-constructed government—Ib. note.

The constitution of the Executive being under consideration, Mr. Gouverneur Morris said: "The legislature will continuously and or the decirium of the properties."

The constitution of the Executive being under consideration, Mr. Gouverneur Morris said: "The legislature will continually seek to aggrandize and perpetuate themselves, and will seize those critical moments produced by war, invasion, or convulsion for that purpose. It is necessary, then, that the Executive Magistrate should be the guardian of the people, even of the lower classes, against legislative tyranys, against the great and was tive tyranny; against the great and weal-thy, who, in the course of things, will nec-essarily compose the legislative body." "It is the duty of the Executive to appoint New Yoak, Feb. 25.

A formal call for the Democratic National Convention, as agreed upon at Washington, will appear to-morrow signed by all the members of the committee.

A call for a public meeting of citizens opposed to the action of Congress is receiving the signatures of a large number of merchants and bankers, and will probably be held early in March.

The roll-call of the Johnson Association, whose rooms are at No. 208 Broadway, containing about 150 names, was seized by the police to-day.

The Trenton Gazette has a statement that Governor Fenton offered fifty thousand troops to sustain Congress in the event of being required. lic affairs; secondly, officers for the dis-pensation of justice."—Ib. 1142. Mr. Madison considered, "if it be a funda-mental principle of free government, that

> out coadjutors, who may be punished. In case he should be re-elected, that will be a sufficient proof of his innocence. Besides, who is to impeach? Is the impeachment to suspend his functions? If it is not, the mischef will go on. If it is, the impeachment will be nearly equivalent to a displacement, and will render the Executive dependent on those who are to impeach."—Ib. 1154. Afterward Mr. Morris admitted "corruption and some few other officence of figure of the constitution and some few other officence of figure of the care of the said every member shall be on oath," having been agreed to, (Ib. 1531) the committee for revising the style and arrangement of the articles agreed on reported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of the Constitution:
>
> 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or all will sell the above.
>
> 6. The Senate shall be on the committee for revising the style and arrangement of the articles agreed on reported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of the Constitution:
>
> 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no office of the committee for revising the style and arrangement of the articles agreed on reported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of the Constitution:
>
> 6. The Senate shall be on a president of the committee for revising the style and arrangement of the articles agreed on reported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of the Constitution:
>
> 6. The Senate States agreed on reported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of the Constitution:
>
> 6. The Senate States agreed on reported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of impeach.—10. 1131. Afterward art. 1107 is admitted "corruption and some few other offenses to be such as ought to be impeachable, but thought the cases ought to be enumerated and defined." Mr. Madison thought "the limitation of the Madison thought "the limitation of the period of his service was not a sufficient security."—Ib. 1155. Mr. Pinchney "did not see the necessity of impeachments. He was sure they ought not to issue from the legislature, who would, in that case, hold them as a rod over the Executive, and by that means effictually destroy his independence. His revisionary power, in particular, would be reredered altogether insignificant."—Ib. 1156. Mr. King wished the House to recur to the primitive axiom that the three great departments of government should be separate and independent; that the execseparate and independent; that the executive and judiciary should be so as well as the legislative; that the executive should be so equally with the judiciary. Would this be the case if the Executive should be impeachable? It had been said that the judiciary would be impeachable. But it should have been remembered, at the same time, that the judiciary hold their places not for a limited time, but during good behavior. It is necessary, therefore, that a form should be established for trying misbehavior. Was the Executive to hold his place during good behavior? The Executive was to hold his place for a limited time, like the members of the Legislature. Like them, particularly the Senate, whose members would continue in appointment the bers would continue in appointment the same term of six® years, he would periodically be tried for his behavior by his elders, who would continue or discontinue him in trust according to the manner in which he had discharged it. Like them, therefore, he could to be supported by therefore, he ought to be subject to no in-termediate trial of impeachment." "Un-der no circumstances ought, he to be im-peachable by the Legislature. This would be destructive of his independence, and of the principles of the Constitution. He re-lied on the vigor of the Executive as a great security for the public liberties." Mr. Randolph admitted "the necessity of proceeding with a cautious hand, and of

excluding as much as possible the influence of the Legislature from the business."

-Ib., 116-67-8. The convention decided that there should be power to impeach. that there should be power to impeach.

The clause relating to the Executive being again under consideration, Mr. Gouverneur Morris said: "When a strong personal interest happens to be opposed to the general interest, the Legislature cannot be too much distrusted. In all public bodies there are two parties. The Executive will necessarily be more connected with one than with the other. There will be a personal interest, therefore, on one of the parties to oppose, as fore, on one of the parties to oppose, as well as on the other to support him. Much has been said of the intrigues that will be practiced by the Executive to get into clice. Nothing had been said, on the other side of the intrigues that it is not the state of the s other side, of the intrigues to get him out of office. Some leader of a party will always covet his seat, will perplex his administration, will cabal with the Legislature, till he succeeds in supplanting him."

-Ib. 1194.

Upon the resolutions referred by the Convention to the committee of detail, the committee reported (in art. 4, sec. 6) that "the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment;" and (art. 10, sec. 2) that the President "shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid—death, resignation, or disability to dis-Court of treason, bribery, or corruption.
In case of his removal as aforesaid—death, resignation, or disability to dis*That was the term then proposed for the Exceptive. Afterwards the term was made four years.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, at the resignation, Feb. 20th, at the resignation of the bridge's father, William F. G. Shanks, That was the term then proposed for the Exceptive. Afterwards the term was made four years.

No cards.

being provisional successor to the Presi-dent. Mr. Madison added, as a ground of objection, that the Senate might retard the appointment of a President, in order to carry points whilst the revisionary pow-er was in the President of their own body.

isability, and who is to be the judge of "a motion to postpone the clause was reed to nem. con.

Afterwards a committee, to whom the bject was referred, made a report. (Ib. 85-7-8.) One of the clauses reported, reviding for removal from office on imachinent and conviction for treason or ibery, Colonel Mason moved to aid for "bribery" "or mal-administration." and misdemennors against the State."
(Ib. 1528.) Afterwards the word "State" was struck out, and the words "United States' inserted. (Ib. 1530.) The latter words (against the United States) were, however,

officers of the United States, (10. 1934,)
was agreed to as now found in art. 2, sec.
4, of the Constitution:
The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr Rutledge and Mr. Gouvernear Morris moved in vain that persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and acquitted. Mr. Madison said: "The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature, by the ent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him, in consequence of an impeachment by the other. The intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can, at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate." Mr. King concurred in the vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate." Mr King concurred in the opposition to the motion for such suspension, and the convention, by a decisive vote, rejected the motion, the ayes being only 3, to-wit: Connecticut, South Carolina, and Georgia; and the noes being 3, to-wit: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. (Ib. 1572-3.)

There is force in the observation of Mr. There is force in the observation of Mr

to affect them and their constituents pre-cisely alike, confidence was due; on others, jealousy was warranted. In the appointment to great offices, where the Legislature might feel many motives not made improperly defendant. He would prefer the Supreme Court for the trial of impeachments; or rather a tribunal of which that should form a part." (Ib., 1529.) Mr. Gouverneur Morris was against a dependence of the Executive on the Legislature, considering the legislative tyrany the great Langer to be apprehended; but he thought there could be no danger that the Senate would say untruly, on their oaths, that the President was guilty of crimes or facts, especially as in four years he can be turged out. (Ib. was guily of crimes or tails, especially as in four years he can be turned out. (Ib. 1529.) Mr. Pinckney disapproved of making the Senate the court of impeachments, as rendering they President to dependent on the legislature. If he opposes a favorite law, the two Houses will combine against him, and under the influence of heat and faction throw him out of office. (Ib. 1529.) The Convention, however, decided in favor of giving the the Senate the sole in favor of giving the the Senate the sole

affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend faster of the president of the convention of the conv shall not extend farther than to remo from office, and disqualification to hol and enjoy any office of honor, trust, o profit under the United States; but th party convicted shall, nevertheless, be li

ble and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law
The views of the framers of the Constitution sustain these conclusions: 1. The
consistently with the Constitution, there son power to impeach merely for su acts as a majority of the House of Re-resentatives may regard as mal-admin tration; that impeachment can only for treason, bribery, or some other high crime or misdemeanor. That consistently with the Constitution, neither House of Congress, nor the two Houses concurring can, in the interval between impeachme and conviction, suspend from his office a person impeached; that any resolution or act for such suspension of the President of the United States, whether of one House or the two Houses of Congress, would be a proceeding not to support, but to subvert that Constitution which the President is bound by his oath to preserve, protect and defend to the best of his ability. 3 That on impeachment of the Presidenthe Senate is to try, the Chief Justice to preside, and the Senators sitting for the purpose are to be on oath, and on succath are to say whether the President the and the second seco of conviction, cannot extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy office under the United States.

C. R.

COLD BLOODED ASSASSINATION.—On Sunday night the Camanche Fandango Hall, was the scene of a most hellish and bloody deed. Private George Gray, Company "D" 26th Regiment U. S. Infantry, on overhearing a negro cavalryman giving too much praise, as he thought, to that arm of the service, took up the defense, in favor of the infantry service. After a few rather hard expressions had been ex-changed between them, the negro left the Hall, but afterwards returned with his carbine and sword, and without giving any warding to private Gray, he deliberately took aim and shot him through the heart. The ball passed entirely through his body The ball passed entirely through his body and through the arm of a negro woman in attendance. Private Gray fell dead on the spot. The negro assassin is double ironed and closely guarded. A board of officers has been ordered to investigate the affair. A more delibearte and cold blooded murder has not been committed on this border.—Morriseille, (Texas) Ranchero, 14th.

In England, it is announced that a new machine for making iron and steel chains and cables by unskilled labor attracts some attention. It is said that cables of any size can be made with facility in a ship-builder's own yard, with great saving of both labor and fuel. Excellent horseshoe nails, made by steam machinery in-stead of hand labor, are now also sup-plied in England.

MARRIED.

INFECTED BLOOD. When the blood has been deteriorate by merculy or other mineral medicines, RADWAY'S REQUIATION PILLS will prove an admirable corrective. They act through the stomach and liver upon the animal

fluids at once regulating and strenghten-ing those organs, and purifying the ele-ments of life which they eliminate. y attended to, quickly assume a CHRONIC form, especially Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous maladies, and no ordinary medicines will be of any avail But to meet this contingency, Dr. TURN-ER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVER-SAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the TRUE ANTIDOTE for these complaints, as it fortifies the NERVE-FLUID. Apothecaries have

t. Principal depot, 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price, \$1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra. fe25 eod3 A CHEAP ENGINE AND BOILER. A small steam engine and boiler, all omplete and in good order, will be sold

at a bargain. Apply to J. H. ALMOND, "Journal" Office. The greatest bargains in this city, men's and boys' fine clothing and furnishing goods, can be had at the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing-store, orner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, as hey are selling their entire stock at New York cost. Go one, go all, and examine

jall dtf "GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE."-J. M. Arm trong now occupies his fine store 132 Main street below Fourth.

their stock and satisfy yourselves.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION MOTICE BY GARTRELL & MOORE, No. 127, northwest cor. Main and Fourth sts. BEGULAR SALE DAYS TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS at %4 A. M.

SALES TO-DAY. THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

(1b. d) of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

The of the ON Wedness.

On Wedness.

On Watches, ac.; also 2 cases assorted Couton and Half Hose.

ON Thursday, 27th February, at 10 A. M., will be sold a stock of Staple and

power to try all impeachments. A motion of Mr Gouverneur Morris to insert the words, "and every member shall be on oath," having been agreed to, (1b. 1531)

At 12 M. a large invoice of Ready-made Clot from County and Clot from State of Ready-made Clot from County and County and Clot from County and Count

,000 cases and cartoons of Spring Goods at Auction.

SPECIAL TWO DAYS' SALE,

ON Wednesday and Thursday, of prime goods; Wemen's, Missey, and Children's; Men's, Eoys', and Youths' Wear: Extra Kip Brogans and Boots. S. G. HENRY & CO. S. G. HENRY & CO., BY TUCK & WOMACK. Auction & Commission Merchants,

ON Wednesday Morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales-room, we will sell Manufactured Tobacco, bond, or tax paid, embracing a full as Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia h

75 cases Snuff, packages. We invite the special attertion of dealers to this sale.

H. A. KENEASTER, Salesman. FUTURE SALES. BY HAVES & MCNETT.

150,000 Cigars,

ONE LADIES' EXTRA FINE GOLD WATCH (Diamond set and nickel movement), a large and general assortment of new and second-hand CARPETS, WARDROBES, BUREAUS, WASH-STANDS, BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESS-ES, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c... ON Thursday Morning, Feb. 27, at 0 o'clock, at our Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell a shove.
Tring cash. FLAVES & MANEET. Aluctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY, MillineryGoods THE STOCK OF MRS. J. A. BEATTIE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION FOR CASH.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE having concluded to retire from business, will offer her entire stock. ariety in the animery line.

I invite the especial attention of the dealers in me goods to this sale, as it presents a rare opportunity to parties wishing to replenish their stocks, the dealers in Millinery and I FancyCooks are especially invited to attend the sale, as the goods fill be put up in liberal lots his sale, as the goods fill be put up in liberal lots.

S. F. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY, 81 and 83 Fifth street.
100 X200 FEET OF GROUND WITH MODERN
INFROVEMENT:
SECOND STREET RESIDENCE:
ALSO VACANT LOT OF 50 X200 FEET D
TO A 20-FOOT ALLEY!

AT AUCTION.

AT AUCTION.

No. 1888, at 3 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, situated on the east side of Second street, between College and Breckinridge streets, No. 23, one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the bosts is modern style, with at the best improvements of the city. Fartles desirons of looking at the premiser previous te the day of sale can do so. e city. Parties desirous of looking at the pre es previous to the day of sale can do so. Terms at sale.

S. P. WHALEY.

BY S. P. WHALEY, ACRES OF LAND, WITH IMPROVEMENTS on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., half

AT AUCTION. AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, March 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, I will sell, on the premises, situated as above, a very desirable Farm and improvements, containing 18s acres of land, 3n acres cleared and the balance in A.No. I timber. The self-photod is of the very best, and the place is sold for no fault, only to raise money.

Trems—one-third cash; balance in 5, 12, 18, and 28 months, notes begotiable and payable in bank, with interest and iten.

120 SPECIAL NOTICES?

TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanen

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Singers and Public Speakers use them to

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imilations that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. TO THE LADIES.

For Only One Dollar We are selling Silks, Slawls, Dry and Fancy Goods of every description, also Silver Ware, Furniture, &c. Valuable Presents, from \$10 500, sent free of charge to agents sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address. MESSENGER & CO., P. O. Box 2,801. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. lanced dim.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; and properly applied at Batchelo No. 16 Bond street, New York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY. A Penny for Young Men on the Crime of Salatmee, and the JieEas Ses and ABUSE which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with mre means of relief. Sout in sealed letter envel-pes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIM IOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia,

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

nd upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your-s and Relief and Health to your infants.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," ing the fac simile of "CURFIS & PERKINS" e outside wrapper. All others are base imita-Price only 35 cents per Bottle.

OFFICES: 215 Fulton street, New York; 11 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Cauada

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER. Third night of the great Tragedian EDWIN FORREST.

ON Wednesua, OTHELLO.

OTHELLO.

Mr. Edwin Forrest.

Mr. Earton Hill

Mr. Earton Hill

WEISIGER HALL. THE WONDERFUL HERNANDEZ TROUPE

Southern Orphan Children THUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1868. For a limited number of Nights.

WEISIGER HALL. for one week. Commencing Monday, March 2, 1868, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S ORIGINAL

New Urleans Minstrels! 20 PERFORMERS. atroducing a new Sensation Programme. The only Troupe recognized by the Press and the People as the Superiors of all other traveling Companies in existence.

Admission to Matinee, all parts of the house, 25c.

Evening Admission 50c; Reserved seats 75c; allery 25c. MEDICAL.

DR.GEOGHEGAN'S

Blood Purifier

Ever offered to the Public.

A Recipe accompanies each Bottle

A great many Physicians are prescribing it. READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFI-CATES OF ITS EFFICACY: PRINCETON, KY., Jan. 1, 1838. The Geography of the Compound Extract of Hydropiper, manufactured by you, as a blood purifier, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is siperior to anything that I have ever boils and other evidences of impurity of blood, and have tried many kinds of Blood Purifiers and Sarsaparillas, but have found nothing that will compare with the "Hydropiper" as an alternative or purifier of the blood. My little boy is now taking it for disease of the ear and sore eyes with decided benefit.

led to me, and after giving it to my child me are it was cured sound and well. I have used my family many times since, whenever occasing afflicted with an eruption of the hands and on the approach of coid weather, and always a unvarying success. I consider it the best ficine I have ever tried for emptions of the s, and can cheerfully recommend it to the ilic as an unrivaled Blood Purilar.

Ours respectfully, C. T. DABNEY.

J. B. WILDER & Co., General Agents, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SAME OLD HOUSE. TIMES are hard and money scarce,

POTOMAC SHAD. First of the Seasen.

AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

IMPEACHMENT From second edition of yesterday.

MR. STEVENS'S SPEECH CONCLUDED. This is denied by the General, and a question of veracity, rather angrily discussed, has arisen between them, and gentlemen seem to consider that that question is one of importance to the public. In this they are mistaken. Which is the man of truth and which is the man of falsehood is of no more public importance than if it occurred between two obscure individuals. If Andrew Johnson tells the truth, then he is guilty of high official misdemeanor, for he arows his efficial misdemeanor, for he arows his eftells the truth, then he is guilty of high official misdemeanor, for he avows his effort to prevent the execution of the laws. If the General commanding tells the truth, then the President is guilty of a high misdemeanor, for he declares something of the President denying only his own complicity. No argument can make this point plainer than the statement of the culprit. If either he or the General told the truth, then he committed wilful perjury, by refusing to take care that the laws should be duly executed.

To show the animus and guilty knowledge with which this was violated we have only to turn to the proceedings of the Senate notifying him of his illegal and void conduct, and then to consider that he since persevered in attempting to enforce it, and to show his utter disregard of the laws of his country we have only to turn

Pennsylvania, Wisson, of Pennsylvania, Wisson, of Obio, Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge, and the Speaker—128.

Kays, Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Bower, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrener, Galladay, Grover, Haight, Hammen, Hatchkiss, Hubbard, Connecticut, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr. Knottgan, Morrissy, Mungen, Niblock, Nichol, son, Phelps, Pruyn, Randall, Litgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble, Ky., Ven Anken, Van Trump, Wood, and Woodaws of his country we have only to turn proclaimed to the public that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and not binding on the people. Who, after this, can say that such a man is fit to occupy the Executive chair, whose duty it is to vindicate obedience and see that these very laws are faithfully obeyed?

Then the great beauty of the remedy and preventive process is clearly demonstrated. He is dull and blind who cannot are its necessity and the beneficent re-

see its necessity and the beneficent re-sults and purposes of the trial by im-peachment. By the 6th section of the act referred to it is provided that every removal, appointment, or employment mador exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, or that making, sealing, coun-tersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such authority or appointment, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or both, said punishments at the discre-

or both, said punishments at the discretion of the court.

Now, Andrew Johnson, on the 21st day of February, 1868, issued his commission or letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas, appointing him Secretary of War ad interim, and commanding him to take possession of the Department of War, and to eject the incumbent, E. M. Stanton, then in lawful possession of said office. Here, if this act stood alone, would be an undeniable official misdemeanor; not only a misdemeanor per se, but declared to be so misdemeanor per se, but declared to be so by the act itself, and the party made in-dictable and punishable in a criminal pro-ceeding. If Andrew Johnson escapes with bare removal from office; if he be

with bare removal from office; if he be not fined and incarcerated in the penitentiary afterwards, under criminal proceedings, he may thank the weakness of Congress, and not his own innocence.

We shall propose to prove on the trial that Andrew Johnson was guilty of misprison and of bribery by offering to General Grant, if he would unite with him in his lawless violence to assume in his his lawless violence, to assume in his stead the penalties and to endure the im stead the penalties and to endure the in prisonment prescribed. By the law bribery is one of the offenses especially enumerated for which the Presiden may be impeached and removed from office. By the Constitution, article second, section second, the President has the power to nominate and by and with the power to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all officers of the United Sta whose appointments are not therein oth-erwise provided for and which shall be established by law, and to fill all vacancies that may happen during the re-cess of the Senate, granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next

Nowhere, either in the Constitution of by statute, has the President power to create a vacancy during the recess of the Senate and fill it without the advice and consent of the Senate, and yet on the 21st day of February, 1868, while the Senate was in session, he notified the head of the War Department that he was removed from office, and his successor ad interim appointed. Here is a plain recorded vioon and laws, which. at at stood alone, would make a very hon-est and intelligent man give his vote for impeachment. The President had persecharge. Respectfully, yours,
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.
The reception at the Executive Mansion
to-night was largely attended, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The
President did not seem disturbed by the
action of the House, but received mansion vered in his lawless course through a long eries of unjustifiable acts.

When the so-called Confederate State

of America were conquered and had laid down their arms and surrendered their down their arms and surrendered their territory to the victorious Union Government, the final disposition of the conquered country belonged to Congress alone according to every principle of the law of nations. Neither the Executive nor the Judiciary had any right to use force, except as was necessary to control it by military or until the sovereign power of the nation had provided it with civil administration. No power but Congress had any right to say whether they should be admitted to the Union as States and entitled to the privileges of the Constitube admitted to the Union as States and entitled to the privileges of the Constituion of the United States, and yet Andrew Johnson, with unblushing hardihood, un-dertook to rule them by his own power alone, to lead them into full communion with the Union, direct them what governments to enact, and what constitutions to adopt, and send representatives to Con-gress according to his instructions. When admonished by an express act of

as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant-General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate of the United States. That, under the Constitution and laws of the United States the Presidents. Congress more than once, repeatedly has be disregarded the warning and contin-ued his lawless usurpations. He since has been known to have obstructed the rehas been known to have obstructed the reestablishment of those governments by
the authority of Congress, and has advised the inhabitants to resist the legislation in Congress. In my judgment with
regard to that transaction, it was a highhanded usurpation of power which long
ago ought to have brought him to impeachment and trial, and to have removed
him from his position of great mischief.
He has been lucky in thus far escaping,
through false logic and false law. His
then acts, which will on the trial be
shown to be atrocious, are open evidences
of his wicked determination to subvert
the laws of his country. the laws of his country.

the laws of his country.

I trust, when all come to vote on this question, we shall remember that, although it is the duty of the President to see the laws be executed, the sovereign power of the nation rests on Congress, who have been placed around the Executive to defend his rights and to approach it of the control his rights and to approach its order. efend his rights and to enforce his obe dience to the laws and the Constitution. His oath is to obey the Constitution, and our duty to compel him to do it all. A tremendous obligation, heavier than was ever assumed by mortal rulers. We are to protect, not to destroy, the liberty and happiness of a mighty people, and take care that they progress in civilization, and defend them against every kind of tyran-

As we deal with the first great political malefactor, so will be the result of our efforts to perpetuate the happiness and good government of the human race. The God of our fathers, who inspired them with the thought of universal freedom, will hold us responsible for the noble constitution which they projected and expected us to carry out. This is not to be the temporary triumph of a political party, but is to endure in its consequence until this whole continent shall be filled with a free and untrammelled people, or with a free and untrammelled people, or

shall be a nest of shrinking, cowardly The reading of the speech was concluded at two minutes before five o'clock when the House amid great, but suppressed excitement, proceeded to vote on the resolution as follows:

it affirms that no such authority is re-cognized or given by the statutes of the country. What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know at two laws which bear upon this ques The first in order of time is the act of August 7th, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for

lution as follows:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

During the vote excuses were made for the absence of Messrs Robinson, Benjamin, Wasburn, Williams, Van Horn, of Ill., Trimble, of Tenn., Donnelly, Kontz, Pomeroy, Hayward and Shellaberger.

The Speaker stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occosion, therefore as a member of the House, he voted aye. The vote resulted, yeas, 126; nays, 47: a Secretary as its principal officer, pro-ceeds as follows: Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said department an Pomeroy, Hayward and Shellaberger.

The Speaker stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occosion, therefore as a member of the House, he voted aye.

The vote resulted, yeas, 126; nays, 47:

Yeas-Messrs. Allison, Ames, Andersen. Arnell, Ashley, of Nevada, Ashly, of Ohio; Baily, Baker, Baldwin, Bonner,

ident to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any department of the gov-Habbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Va., Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Va., Hulburt, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Laffin, Lawrence, of Penn., Lawrence, of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McCurthy, Meller, Morehead, Morrill, Mullens, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens, of New Hampshire, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Taffe, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of New York, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Illinois, Washburn, of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams, of Pennsylvania, Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Woodernment. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority; nor, in fact, was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore as complete as a recognition under the Constitution, for there was not

ther source or authority from which i could be derived.

The other act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words: That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be ap pointed to any such office and shall be-come duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a sucshall be entitled to hold office until a suc-cessor shall have been in like manner ap-pointed and duly qualified, except as here-in otherwise provided; Provided, that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General shall hold their Toffices respect-ively for and during the term of the Pres-ident by whom they may have been ap-pointed and for one month thereafter, sub-icet to removal by and with the advice

mphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott rshall, McCormick, McCulloch, Mor-

ment.
2. Resolved, That a committee of seven

and records, and to take testimony under

oath.

The Democratic members attempted to

resort to filibustering, but were cut off af-ter an ineffectual effort by a motion to sus-

he House, Messrs. Stevens of Pennsyl

A committee ot seven to prepare arti-cles of impeachment: Messrs. Boutwell, Mass.; Stevens, Penn.; Bingham, Ohio; Wilson, Iowe; Logan, Ill.; Julian, Ind.; and Ward, New York.

action of the House, but received many

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the res

States, That, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Presi-dent has no power to remove the Secre-tary of War and designate any other

officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim.

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer

o perform the duties of the office ad in to perform the duties of the omice at in-terim, and, by its preamble, is made ex-pressly applicable to the case of Mr. Stan-ton, and the designation to act, ad inte-rim, of the Adjutant General of the army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss

It is declared in the resolution that un-der the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power

office.

It is only necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is re-

ecretary of War.

Washington, Feb. 24.

friends in his usual manner.

vania and Bingham of Ohio.

pointed and for one month thereafter, sub-ject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The fourth section of the same act re-stricts the test of office to the limit pre-scribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which precedes the proviso declares that every person holding a civil office, to which he has here or may be appointed by and with the The announcement of the result elicited o manifestation, but the immense au-ience which had filled the galleries and carridors all the day, gradually dispersed, till it was reduced less than one fourth of its original number. Mr. Stevens, of Iowa (?), moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and moved to lay the mo-tion to reconsider on the table; the latter motion was agreed to, this being the parbeen or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed.

It purports to take from the Executive

amentary mode of making a dicision fina Mr. Stevens, Pennsylvania, then moved the following recolutions: Resolved, That a committee of two be during the fixed time established for the tenure of office the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the appointed to go the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and all of the people of the United State, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crime and misdemeanor in office, and appoint the Senate that the House of proceeds to fix the term of office of the several heads of departments, whose tenure of office never had been defined before, by providing that they shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. acquaint the Senate that the House of Representative will in due time exhibit the particulars of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeach-

Thus as to these enumerated officers, the proviso to take from the President the the proviso to take from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them; it is only in that case that they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to retain them during the term of the President and one month thereafter the cessation of his official functions. The proviso therefore gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers who have been appointed by the President beyond one month after the accession of his sucbe appointed to prepare and report arti-cles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers, ter an ineflectual effort by a motion to sus-pend the rules, so as to bring the House immediately to a vote on the resolution. The rules were suspended and the resolu-tion adopted—yeas 124, nays 0. The Speaker then announced the two committees as follows: Committee of two to announce to the Senate the action of the House, Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylmonth after the accession of his suc

cessor.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own sufferance. That the law was not intended to protect such an inment and my own sufferance. That the law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department by taking from the President the power to remove him, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso that as to civile officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is plain that if there had been no proviso that nower would just as It is supposed the application for a writ It is supposed the application for a writ-directed against Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War De-partment will be made to morrow. The Senate referred the nomination of Thomas Ewing Secretary of War was re-ferred to the Committee on Millitary Ar-The following is a letter which was sent been no proviso that power would just as clearly have been taken from him so far it applies to the seven heads of the depart-ments; but, for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these prin-cipal officers were specially provided for. by the President to Mr. Stanton, and which has not heretofore been published: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United

thority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States you are hereby removed from the office of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Cabinet, embracing the officers designated Thomas, Adjutant-General of the army, who this day has been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, and papers and other public property now in your them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. An examination of this act then shows that while in one part of the section provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official litles who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made.

clear distinction is made. crear distinction is made.

as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section, this distinction is that as to such of these enumerated officers as hold office under the appointment of the President. The power of removal can only be exercised by The Presidentto-day sent to the Senate appointment of the President. The pow-er of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him, there is no like denial of his pow-er to displace them. It would be a viola-tion of the plain meaning of this enact-ment to place Mr. Stanton upon this foot-ing as these heads of Departments who have been appointed by myself the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and or-dered to be printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secrecy: adopted by the Senate on the 21st inst., as follows:

ing as these heads of Departments who have been appointed by myself.

As to him, this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet, who have been appointed by him, are, by this act, entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease; but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him would be no greater than my cwn. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton, after perting him to remain a period of two

weeks, because he was not appointed by him but by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton more than two years, pertainly have the same right to remove thim upon the same ground, namely, that Under this construction of the tenurethe general power of removal as to all of-ficers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited to the power to remove the

Under this construction of the tenureof-office act I have never doubted my
power to remove him. Whether the act
was constitutional or not it was always
my opinion that it did not secure him
from removal. I was aware, however, that
there were doubts as to the construction
of the law, and from the first deemed it
desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled and
the true construction of the act fixed by a
decision of the Supreme Court of the
United States. My order of suspension
in August last was intended to place the
case in such a position as would make a
resort to a judicial decision both necessary
and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order
for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further
step toward the accomplishment of that United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim. As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the Government, as established by every President who has exercised the office and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from this general power of the President to make removals from office. step toward the accomplishment of that

step toward the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own convictions as to the true construction of the law, and as to its constitutionality, were well settled, and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality, each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether, as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, every one of these members emphatically, in the presence of the others sitting in Cabinet, asserted that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and it was no protection to them. No one dissented from the conclusion, and I undergreed that they did tood them all to acquiesce in its cor

In a matter of such grave consequence I was not disposed to rest upon my own opinions, though fortified by my constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question at an early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authorative decision. In represt, to see much the United States for final and authori-tative decision. In respect to so much of the reason as relates to the delegation of an officer to act as Secretary of War ad interim, I have only to say I have ex-recised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of February 13th, 1795, which, so far as they are ap-

WASHINGTON. The Clerk of the House Bend

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. At half-past 12 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate and read the resolution of impeachment passed yesterday by the House. The notification was received in silence and without comment. As yet no action has been taken. In the Supreme Court yesterday, No. 102, United States vs. Cook, on certificate of divirience of suprison between the judges. of division of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, M Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, answering the first and third questions, certified in the affirmative, and the second that the indictment is sufficient, and declining to answer the fourth question, no such question arising upon the

EUROPE.

The Russian Czar Interrogates the Sultan-A Satisfactory Answer Returned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23. The Russian Admiral, in command of the Imperial squadron on duty in the waters of the Grecian Archipelago, actng under instructions from the Czat, has demanded from the Grand Vizier of the Porte an explicit explanation of the auto in the dispatch received from the representative of the Czar. The Turkish statements as matters of fact

SPANISH AMERICA

Telegrams by the Gulf cable contain ews from Mexico, St. Thomas, St. Croix. st. Domingo, and Cuba.

Another battle has been fought in Yucaan, in which the rebels were defeated.

The people of St. Croix were anxious annexation to the United States, and a rrested for circulating a petition for

The Monongahela is to be launched gain on the first. The Rio Janeiro mail steamer Merrinac was overdue.
President Cabral, of St. Domingo, had
led to Venezuela with his cabinet, and
he southern forces had entered the capi-

al.

Thirty deaths a day were caused by holera in St. Domingo City.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Latest from Canada and Nova Scotia. Оттама, Feb. 24.

OAKVILLE, Canada, Feb. 24.

A fire last night destroyed the store of as. Arnett and three adjoining buildings. MONTREAL, Feb. 24. At a meeting of the shareholders of the

HALIFAX, Feb, 24. The debate on the resolutions to repeal the confederation was concluded to day. An address to the Queen embodying the resolutions was sent to the Lieutenant-

QUEBEC, Feb. 24.

rule, faithfully to execute all laws though passed over my objections.

On the score of constitutionality in the present instance I have appealed or sought to appeal to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands. The State of Iowa stands by her representatives in Congress in opposition to despotism and the usurpation of a higher official. She will give her strength to suppress anarchy and maintain the law. No sympathizer with treason, however elevated his position, can trifle with the rights of a free people. A hundred thousand Iowans are ready to maintain the integrity of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. [Signed]

SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor. olate the powers of the high office committed to my hands.

Whatever be the consequence, merely pessronal to myself, I could not allow them to prevent a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what waspossible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my committed to my hands my committed.

was sure to follow, I could not have hesi

tated.

Actuated by public considerations of the highest character, I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me in what I have done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.

Both Houses adopted, by a party vote, a resolution of sympathy with the President, and directing the preparation of resolutions by the Committee on Eederal Relations on public affairs. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

A mass meeting in support of the President is called by the Andrew Johnson Club at the City Hall to-morrow after-Rumors have been afloat to-day of mar-tial law in this city, raising of troops, etc., but they are all canards. The excitement over the news from Washington, however, is very great, and one call for men to pre-vent any revolution on the part of Con-gress has received quite a number of signatures.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI. OLD RELIABLE FEEL FEEL EAST

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS. Fare \$3 50, including Meals & State-room ONE DOLLAR LESS THAN BY RAILROAD.

One of the new and splendid Double-decked Palace
Steamers

AMERICA.

D. WHITTEN, Master,
Will leave daily at 4 o'clock P. M., making sure
connections at Cincinnal with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

#85 Tickets for sale and bagage checked on
beard steamers for all and balagage checked on
beard steamers are

#85 Ticket for sale and bagage checked on
beard steamers are

#85 Ticket for sale and bagage checked on
beard steamers are

#85 Ticket for sale and bagage checked on
beard steamers are

#85 Ticket for sale

SPECIALTY. FIL DE LINGE CARTES DE VISITE. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Il-luminated Initial Cards, &c. Orders promptly executed in perfect taste. P. S.—Monograms, Crests, and Initials Engrave plain or colored, Lt CLARE'S, plain or colored, and clare is found to the colored of the colored

FOR30 DAYS PIANOS AT COST To reduce my large stock. Now is your time to buy the best Pinno in the market cheap.

Jan'2 dtf LOUIS TRIPP, 92 & 94 Jefferson st. The Senate came to order at 9½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Webb—Education—A House bill to charter McClary Institute. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Louisville College. Passed.

Same—A House bill to provide for an election of School Trustees for Newport. Same—A House bill to repeal an act to

mend an act to allow the city of Paris to alse school funds by taxation. Passed.
Mr. Turner—Executive Affairs—A bill o incorporate the Paducah and Illinois Bridge Company. Passed. Same—A bill to incorporate the Padu-cah and North Ballard turnpike road company. Passed. Same—A bill to incorporate the Blue-

Same—A bill to incorporate the Blue-rass Agricultural and Manufacturing and corticultural Association. Passed.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A bill for the enefit of certain late officers. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of codson Perquin, of Adair county. assed.
Same-A House bill for the benefit of b. C. Miller, of Adair county. Passed.
Same-A House bill for the benefit of b. Carsons. Passed. Carsons. Passed.
Same—A House bill to continue in ree an act for the benefit of J. F. Wyatt,

ree an act for the benefit of J. F. Wyau,
Montgomery county. Passed.
Same—A House bill for the benefit of
inton circuit court. Passed.
Same—A House bill for the benefit of
'illiam Rader, Sheriff of Jackson county. obert McAllister, Sheriff of Greenup

ounty. Passed.
Same—A House bill for the benefit of the sureties of J. G. Pickens, late Sheriff Clinton county. Passed.
Same—A House bill for the benefit of Same—A House bill for the benefit of Ed. Smith, of Larue county. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of H. S. Johnson, of Larue county. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Magoffin county. Passed. Same—A House bill for the benefit of A. J. Booth, of Bourbon county. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of Evans's estate. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of W. F. Evans's estate. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of George W. Darlington, of Greenup county. Orders of the day.

lers of the day.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Joseph Same—A bill for the benefit of Joseph Thomas, trustee of the jury fund of Daviess county. Passed. Same—A bill for the benefit of W. M. Samuels, of Hickman county. Passed. Same—A House bill for the benefit of R. M. Mathews, of Lyon county. With-drawn.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Magoffin county. Rejected.
Same—A petition of citizens of Russell county. Rejected.
Same—A bill for the benefit of Cumberland county. Rejected.
Same—A bill for the benefit of W.
Plebys, of Bullitt county. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend the law

Same—A House bill to amend the law in regard to the taxation of railroads, turnpike roads, and other corporations, in aid of the Sinking Fund. Passed.

Same—A bill relating to the Board of Internal Improvements. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Messrs.

Faran and McLean. Passed.

Same—A resolution in regard to continuously. Same—A resolution in regard to contin-tent expenditures was referred to the Finance Committee, who made their re-cort, and recommended the passage of a bill pertaining to public offices and sta-

ionery." Passed.
Same—A kill to fix the salary of the Governor (after September, 1868, to be \$6,000). Passed—yeas, 22; nays, 6.
Same—A House bill to continue in force he law in regard to the compensation of bublic Printer. Rejected. Mr. Payne—Internal Improvements— House bill to amend the charter of the

amond and Big Hill Turnnike Road Sichmond and Big Hill Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Silver Creek, Walnut Meadow, and Big Hill Furnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill giving Hopkinsville the right to take stock in turnpike roads. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Flemingsburg and Maysville.

er of the Flemingsburg and Maysville burnpike Road Company. Passed. Same—A House bill to amend an act mendatory of the charter of the Dan-ille, Dix River, and Lancaster Turnpike load Company. Rejected.
Same—A House bill to amend the charer of the Jefferson and Brownsboro Turnbike Road Company. Amended in the

ntil 1st of March, 1888, without condi-ons; the vote was—yeas, 18; nays, 12. And the bill as amended was ordered to e engrossed and read the third time. It was then moved to dispense with the third reading, and the Senate refused to dis-Mr. Turner moved to postpone the conderation of the bill indefinitely. The esult was—yeas, 16; nays, 14.

ORDER OF THE DAY. A House bill to establish a State House

ng that the institution be situated in a entral portion of the State at an accessile point. Rejected.

Mr. Dudley moved to amend the tenth ection so as to allow the commissioners o compensation. Adopted.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and the result was yeas 17, nays 13; and the bill was rejected, it requiring 20 votes to pass it.

pass it. Mr. Gardner-Eurollments--Reported ndry enrolled bills, which were signed y the Speaker.
Messrs. Holt, Bradley, and Winfrey
ad indefinite leave of absence granted.
Mr. Holt—Judiciary—A bill to incorpote the town of Rockcastle, in Trigg

An act for the benefit of H. G. V. Winersmith. Passed.
Resolution in regard to the reports of
the Auditor and Treasurer. Passed.
An act for the benefit of J. B. Peyton,
of Logan county. Postponed.
Mr. Turner asked leave to report a bill
to legalize the acts of the judge of the
ourt of common pleas in Marshall coungranted and the bill passed.
An act to construct the act to establish a

An act to construe the act to establish a ourt of common pleas in Jefferson couny. Postponed.
A House bill to increase the pay of petit The Senate then took a recess until 7½ clock, P. M. HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the cpiscopal church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday vas dispensed with PETITIONS

re presented by Messrs. Spalding, Davis), Holland, and Read, and appropriately LEAVE.

Mr. Thomas-To establish, in this Comonwealth, a branch penitentiary. BILLS REPORTED. Mr. A. B. Smith-Corporation

Mr. A. B. Smith—Corporations—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Pleasure-ville, Bethlehem, and Kentucky River Turnpike Company. Passed.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—Senate bill for the benefit of J. C. Evans. Passed.

Same—To repeal the 6th section of an act, approved 6th February, 1864, entitled, An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, and to alter the rates of freight POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 24. Lieut. Col. Eastman has tendered to the pany, and to alter the rates of freight thereon charged.

Mr. Perkins offered an amendment, making the provisions of the bill apply to all railroads in the State. Rejected

[Repeals the 6th section, and allows

utes.

House bill to provide for the appoint

sure the confinement of Wm. F. Diggs, a notorious and desperate marander, charged with, and executed for, nurder, against repeated attempts to rescue him from the custody of the jailer of said county, said guards being deemed necessary, and ordered by the presiding judge of the circuit court, prior to the promulgation of an act, approved March 9, 1867, entitled "An act to amend the law in relation to the selection and navment of jail quards" and all tion and payment of jail guards," and also that the necessity for said guards arose from apprehended danger of rescue by an armed resistance to the law, and not from any insufficiency of the jail of said country.

SPECIAL ORDER, The House then took up the bill for the benefit of W. D. Cummings. of Mason county. [Appropriates \$1,500 to said Cummings, in full satisfaction for damages sustained, and all claims he has against the State, on account of the sinking of the steamboat Mason, in the chute ong of the steamboat Mason, in the chutes or race above the lock at Spottsville, on Green river.] Recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then took up the resolutions reported by Mr. Magoffin, from the Committee on Federal Relations, in relation to a general amnesty, together with the

a general amnesty, together with the mendment of Mr. Rice.

in the common weal of the whole coun try, has not only the right, but it is her solemn duty, to declare her convictions upon all questions of public policy. The citizens of Kentucky are deeply concern-

conviction that the Southern States are entitled to all the privileges, rights, and powers of any State, and their citizens to all the political and civil rights and privileges of those of any State. Two years and a half have elapsed since actual peace has existed over all this country. Fraternal feeling can only be restored by a restoration to political equality of all the citizens of all the States Kentucky, therefore declares that in her indemont. refore, declares, that, in her judgment, universal amnesty, without distinctions, discriminations, or test oaths, is at once demanded by the highest states-manship as well as the purest magna-

vidual interest in this matter, because cer-tain of her citizens are subject to disabili-ties, liable to penalties, or forced to re-main in exile. She therefore urges upon the President of the United States a proc lamation of universal amnesty, unrestric-ted by test oaths. She is entitled to the services of her citizens; she desires the return of all her exiles to their homes, and the restoration of all lying under any dis-ability to a perfect political and civil equality with all her other citizens. Mr. Rice offered the following amend-

"That the unconditional restoration

piness, and prosperity of the country."

Mr. Read offered the following amend-Strike out the word the, in the second

resolution, printed in italic, and insert the words "their ancient." Rejected. Mr. Rice's amendment was then adopted yeas, 46; nays, 24.
The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted—yeas, 68; nays, 24.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to amend section 900 of the Civil Code of

AMERICAN HOUSE BOSTON, MAS

BEAMS AND CIRDERS. Wrought Iron Beams and Girders Union Iron Mills, Pittsburg, Pa. THE attention of Engineers and

> CHANGES OF FIRMS. NOTICE.

GRIFFITH & CO.

NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Small Wares, White and Fancy Goods, No. 231 Main street, corner of LOUISVILLE, KY.

Category Cat And Machine Shop. JOHN B. DAVIES, MANUFACTURER of MARINE

may li dly 5th & Walnut & 15th & Portland av.

JULIUS LEHNERT, GUNSMITH, JULIUS LEHNERTII RAILROADS.

VICKSBURG MERIDIAN, & SELMAR.R. THROUGH bills to Meridian, Selma, and all points on the above Roads, via river to Vicks-

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

ON and after February 17, 1868, 8:30 A, M. 4:30 P, M. 5:20 P, M. 1:00 A, M. 3:45 A, M. 11:10 A, M. 9:15 A, M. 3:30 P, M. Mr. Browne moved to postpone the fur

Mr. Browne moved to postpone the further consideration of the billeuntil the 6th day of January, 1869. Adopted.

House bill to charter the Paducah and Cairo Railroad Company. Amended in Senate. Amendment concurred in.

Senate bill providing for the purchase of a treatise on pleading and practice, under the civil code of Kentucky, prepared by John E. Newman. [Purchases 1,000 copies, to be distributed among the several clerks, members of the Legislature, &c.] Rejected—yeas, 50; nays, 25; not having received the constitutional majority. Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 5:30 A.M for Lebanon, Danville, and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage for all important points in Southeastern Kentocky.

Bardsfowm train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphia muss daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily except Suamus dail ority.

House bill to incorporate the Blandville hald Ballard County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Amended in Senate. Amendments concurred in.

RAILROAD. THOUSAND THE STATE OF THE STATE

For condensed through time tables and connections see small bills, and call at Company* office, orner Taird and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent, General Ticket Agent, Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1, 1867. 194 68

Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington RAILROADS.

ON and after November 6th, trains ducated her, and at his death left her ville at 6:00 A.M., 2:30 P.M., & 4:15 P.M., at 8:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 7:00 P. M., and 2:30 trains connect at Christians. One hundred Germans have settled in South Carolina, about twenty-four miles from Columbia, and are astonishing the old-fashioned planters with the energy wit which they go to work.

House bill to amend the charter of the town of Ashland, Boyd county. Amended in Senate. Amendments concurred in.
House bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Police Judge and town Marshal of the town of Dycusburg, in Crittenden county. Passed

unty. Passed.
And then the House took a recess until

ROMANCE FROM A PIT.-A Paris lady

with an Italian title, who moves in the rst society, owes all her good fortune to n accidental tumble into a pit. The tory is romantic, if not creditable. Some

CARD.

OVER CITIZENS' BANK.

Cor. of Third and Green Streets,

Opposite Post office,

AND PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS.

Paper and Bonnet Boxes of all kinds made to

Orders Promptly Filled.

MEDICAL.



Booksellers, Printers, Blank Books

ddress DR. LANCASTER & CO., Fifth street, corner Court Place, Louisville, Kentucky



To Young Men.

WALLACE'S Combination Grate.

PATENTED Nov. 12, 1887.
enderful improvement consists of the
Radiator and Basket.
m that this is the only grate that is caeating any size room in dwellings
amount of fuel than any other grate. rime the fuel.
Call and see the above described grate in operaon.
Wallace & Co.,
No. 93 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

By Grate setting and furnace work attended to Through Line to California,

PASSAGE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. for former information address the undersigned to 177 West aireet, New York.
d7 d3m D. N. CARRINGT Agent. VISES! VISES! VISES!

WROUGHT IRON TUBULAR ARCH BRIDGES

HAVE been in use throughout the Turnpikes, County Roads, & Railroads.

WROUGHT IRON, apon a plan combining in the greatest degree Economy, Durability, and Strength,

they cannot fail to recommend themselves to oractical men. The undersigned, having acquired the SOLE RIGHT to manufacture and put up these Bridges in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and the Southern States, is prepared to furnish them promptly. rompliy.

Reliable and responsible agents wanted. Circuars, lithographs, and prices sent on application to

JULIUS BARBAROUX, HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

STANCLIFF & CO., ARCHITECTS,

Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, dy of all records, books, and papers apperplicable to the vacancy caused by removals, I understand to be still in force. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. TELECRAPHIC NEWS. Beaman, Beauty, Betton, Blagasan, Biair, Blair, Boutwell, Brownwell, Browowell Backland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clarke, of Ohio; Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Carroll, Co-vide, Cullum, Dawes, Dodge, Dreggs, Eckly, taining to the said department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the Pres-The legislation upon the subject of ad interim appointments in the Executive departments stands, as to the War Office, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1868. EVENING DISPATCHES. SENATE. gleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, rry, Fields, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, arding, Higby, Hall, Hooper, Hopkins, abbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Va., The section of the act of the 7th of Au-

The section of the act of the 7th of Augusts, 1789, made no provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers to the chief clerk.

Next by the act of the 8th of May, 1782.

Next by the act of the 8th of May, 1792,

ection 8, it is provided that in case of a acancy occasioned by death, absence om the seat of government, or sickness f the head of the War Department the

President may authorize a person to per-form the duties of the office until a suc-cessor is appointed or the disability re-moved. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy-

aused by removal.

Then by the first section of the act of cebruary 13, 1795, it is provided that in ase of any vacancy the President may

appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These acts are followed by that of the 20th of February, 863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused

death, resignation, absence from the at of government, or sicknes of the head

Certainly there is no express repeal by

the act of 1863 of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there

is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1795 is inconsistent with that of 1863 as to a vacancy occasioned

y death, resignation, absence, or sick

ess, but not at all inconsisrent as to a va-

ancy caused by removal.

It is assuredly proper that the President hould have the same power to fill tempo-

rarily a vacancy occasioned by remova

s he has to supply a place made vacant y death or expiration of a term. If for instance the incumbent of an flice should be found wholly unfit to exe-

cute its functions, and the public service should require his immediate expulsion, a remedy should exist and be at once ap-plied, and time be allowed the President

select and appoint a successor, as is emitted him in case of vacancy caused death or the termination of an official rm. The necessity, therefore, for an

term. The necessity, therefore, for an ad interim appointment is just as great, and, indeed, may be greater in cases of removal than in others before. It may be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795, in cases of removal, is abrogated by succeeding legislation. An express repeal ought to appear. So wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implication.

some a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implication.

It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtle and debatable questions which arise in the

econstruction of statutes. If, upon such a uestion I have fallen into an erroneous onstruction, I submit whether it would e characterized a violation of official uty and of laws. I have deemed it prop-

r, in vindication of the course of which I are considered it my duty to take, to lead before the Senate the reasons upon hich I have based my action.

which I have based my action.

Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire Tenure-of-office act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have expressly expanded in the property.

expressly concurred in that opinion, in the veto message which I had the honor

the veto message which I had the nonor to submit to Congress when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which, in my judgense of Mr. Stanton, which, in my judgense of Mr. Stanton, which, in a provisions.

I have endeavored to proceed with th

greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, carefully following the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws though

riod than six months.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. peachment Resolution in the Senate-lt is Received in Silence-Supreme Cour-

head of any other Executive department or other officer in either of said depart-ments, whose appointment is vested in the President at his discretion, to perform the tresteen at insuscretain, to perform the duties of the said respective officers until a successor be appointed or such absence or inability by sickness shall cease, provided that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer period than six months.

This law, with some modification, remacts the act of 1797, and provides, as lid that act, for the event of vacancies to be filled; but the act of 1792 makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. According to my construction of the act of 863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 792, regulating the vacancies therein thenticity of a report prevailing in Tur-key and published in a late issue of the Levant Herald, in Constantinople, to the effect that vessels of the Imperial Russian fleet had offered material aid and Russian fleet had offered material aid and comfort to the insurgents and Christian revolutionists in Candia. The government of the Porte replied that the Sultan's Cabinet is in possession of late oficial reports from the Turkish Admiral serving off Candia, and that the documents contain no such charge against the Russian officers or sailors as that referred to in the dispatch received from the reports. 1863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever on so much of the act of 1795 as applies to vacancies caused by removal. The act of 1795, therefore, furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal—one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War.

Certainly there is no express repeal by

The Rebels Defeated in Yucatan

dent Cabral Flees to Venezuela-Prevalence of Cholera. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

The official Gazette contains the permanent appointment of Sir S. F. Bellan and General Doyle as Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Merchants' bank an indenture of amalga-mation with the Commercial, under the name of the Merchants' Bank of Canada,

lovernor, asking him to submit the same was totally consumed by fire yesterday.

The first session of the Quebec Parliament since the Confederation was prorogued to-day. Mishy Washy Emitator of Dick Ogels-by-Bad Whisay and Patriolism-Ex-plosion of Gas.

DESMOINES, IOWA, Feb. 25.

The following dispatch was sent to the Senators and Representatives of Iowa in Congress to-day: The State of Iowa stands by her repre-

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24. Notwithstanding the snow and rain to ay, the sidewalks in the vicinity of the

ewspaper offices were crowded with per-ons waiting for and discussing the news rom Washington.

In the Circuit Court to-day, in a suit for a draft drawn here on a New Orleans house while that city was in possession of the Federal troops, the Judge decided that a contract made when parties reside in cities occupied by different armies in time of war were null and void. Indians Attack Fort Lancaster-Dend Bodies Found. St. Louis, Feb. 25.

The Republican has a letter from Lees-ourg, New Mexico, giving a report that ome twelve hundred Indians had attacked fort Lancaster and obtained possession of the quarters, but they were subse-quently driven off. The casualties are not tated The bodies of five Americans had been

ound in the bed of the Concha, supposed on have been killed by Indians. lass Meeting at St. Louis-Democratic The Democracy of St. Louis are taking measures for a mass meeting at an early day to express their views of the situation at Washington.

The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention will be held at Jefferson City on May 28th.

Republicans Rejoicing Over Impeach-ment. Rochester Feb. 24. ROCHESTER Feb. 24.
The Republican city convention unani-tiously nominated Commissioner A. Rey-olds for Mayor. A telegram announcing

the vote on impeaching the President was read with chees. The Convention declar-ed unanimously its approval of the action of the House. Railroad Accident-Two Men Killed. HARTFORD, Feb. 24. The P. M. Train from Waterbury on the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Rail-road ran over near New Britton a sleigh ontaining two men named Platt and Har rison. cattle buyers. Both were killed—Mr. Harrison instantly, and Mr. Platt living half an hour.

A Regiment Offer their Services.

Adjutant-General the services of the 21st regiment of this district to preserve the peace at Washington, the regiment to be ready in twenty-four hours. Reading Radicals Fire a Hundred Guns. READING, PA., Feb. 24. News of the prompt action of the House in the impeachment movement was re-ceived here with great rejoicing. One hundred guns were fired in the square in honor of the event.

Repeats the 6th section, and allows the company to charge, for way freight, for a distance of fifty miles or less, twenty-five percent more per mile than they charge for through freight, and for way freight, for a distance over fifty miles, shall be allowed to charge not exceeding twelve and a half per cent more per mile than they charge for through feeight.

codify the statute laws of this Common wealth.

Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. That three commissioners, learned in the law, be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, to revise, codify, and systematize the civil and criminal State laws of this Commonwealth, reducing and arranging the law upon each subject under its appropriate title, and arranged in chapters; and that they report to the General Assembly so soon as they have completed said work; and, upon its completion, they be allowed adequate than they charge for through freight.]

The bill was then passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Calloway county. [Appropriates \$931 50 out of the revenue due from said county, for the year 1867, for jail guards, &c., to insure the confinement of Wm. F. Diggs, a notorious and desperate merander. completion, they be allowed adeque

Passed-yeas, 76; nays, 1.

The resolutions read as follows:

an accidental tumble into a pit. The story is romantic, if not creditable. Some years ago a French nobleman, hunting in the forests of Brittany, fell into one of the pits used for storing winter vegetables. Unable to get out, he remained there until a band of peasants approached, to whom he appealed for assistance. They required that he should first hand out his valuables, and when he was complying with this outrageous demand a young girl, leaning forward to take something from his hand, fell into his arms. He held her as a hostage, but the peasants fied, finding themselves outwitted. The Marquis and his companion spent three days in the pit before assistance reached days in the pit before assistance reached them, in which time be discovered that the girl was intelligent and agreeable, and when feleased he took her to Paris,

Strike out all of the second resolution

the Southern States to the free and equa enjoyment of their rights in the Federa Union is indispensable to the peace, hap

Mr. B. W. Stone-For the benefit of

Sec. 1. That no mandate shall issue, or Same—A House bill to incorporate the Quirk's Run and Nevada Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the act to charter the Warfield Coal and Salt Company. Passed.

An act for the benefit of H. I. Todd, keeper of the penitentiary. (Releases the keeper from the payment of rent form 1st March, 1867, to 1st March, 1869.).

Mr. Field proposed to amend by inserting 1868 in lieu of 1869, with the proviso that H. I. Todd consents to cancel his contract of lease with the State, and the vote being on the proposition the result was—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Mr. Chandler moved to release the rent until 1st of March, 1868, without conditional to the contract of the proposition the result was—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Mr. Chandler moved to release the rent until 1st of March, 1868, without conditional to the contract of the proposition the result was—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Mr. Chandler moved to release the rent until 1st of March, 1868, without conditional to the decision was rendered, unless the decision was rendered, unless the decision was rendered, unless the the decision was rendered, unless the court, in delay cases, and in cases involving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That if the fitteen days aforesaid safer sates and in cases in volving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That if the fitteen days aforesaid safer sates in volving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That if the fitteen days aforesaid saferes and in cases in volving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That if the decision was rendered, unless the court, in delay cases, and in cases in volving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That if the fitteen days aforesaid safers and in cases in volving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That if the fitteen days aforesaid safers and in cases in volving no difficult question of law or fact, otherwise direct: Provided, That i

June" in the second section. Adopted.
Mr. Phister moved to strike out the word "hiteen," wherever it occurs in the bill, and insert "thirty." Adopted.
The House then took up the bill to nend section 879, of the Code of Practic

to eivil cases. Passed.

The bill reads as follows:
Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the appellants or their counsel, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, to indorse the on, or on some paper to be filed there the names of all the parties, appe and appellee, as the case is desired at and on the docket of the court; and i

she shall be docketed by the Clerk until see shall be docketed by the Clerk until seh indorsement be made. Sec. 2. It shall be the further duty of the and the record of the record where it may be found, and the record where it may be found, and the record where it may be found, and state of the record of t hether an appeal was granted in the curt below or not. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the lst day of April next.

GEN. HENRY CRIST.

Mr. Browne—Select Committee—To whom a resolution to provide for the removal of the remains of Gen. Henry Crist to the cemetery at Frankfort was referred, reported the same with amendments, which were concurred in and the resoluwhich were concurred in, and the resol Mr. - offered the fellowing resolu ion, which was unantmously adopted:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be and the same is hereby tendered to the natural Conference of the Methodist Episopal Church South, for the purpose o olding its session, to convene in the city Frankfort during the present session Mr. Read offered the following resolu

Mr. Read offered the following resolu-tion, viz:

Whereas, The Hon. John L. Helm, late Governor of this Commonwealth, depart-ed this life within one week after his in-auguration as Governor; and whereas he speat the service of a long life in the in-terests and for the benefit of his native State, with comparatively little compen-sation therefor, and as a further acknowl-edgment of his invaluable services to the State, therefore be it

edgment of his invaluable services to the State, therefore be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That there is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury to Mrs. Lucinda B. Helm, wife of the late Hon. John L. Helm, the sum of five thousand dollars, an amount about equal to one year's salary, with the perquisites of the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and the Auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the Treasry in favor of Mrs. Lucinda B. Helm for

the same.

Ordered, That said resolution be printed, and that it be made the special order for Friday next, at 10 o'clock. ORDERS OF THE DAY. The House then took up the bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of this Com-monwealth. Referred to the Committee

on Circuit Courts, with instructions to re-port the same to-morrow at 10 o'olock. Senate bill to amend chapter 86, article 5, of the Revised Statutes. Rejected. House bill to amend article 2, chapter

Mr. Browne offered an amendment, which, together with the bill, was recom-mitted to the Committee on Revised Sta-

E. F. RAWORTH. V. & M. R. R. Gen. Sup't
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents,
028 dtf No. 44 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

RAILROAD LINE.

tile or Nashville.
Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and
Atlanta at 3:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for Decaur and Huntsville at 3:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

jy6 dtf Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EAST, NORTH, AND WEST. PASSENGERS taking this rout arrive in Eastern Cities 11 hours in advance of passengers leaving same day on U.S.

Depart.

Depart.

100 No. 100 Es Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains



TO arrest Seminal Losses, to con-

romphy.

P. S.- County and State Rights for sale. Parties the trade and practical bricklayers are particular invited to call or address us by mail. 18 d3m MORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHP CO. Via Panama or Nicaragua

THE UNION VISE COMPANY,

KING'S PATENT

Hundreds have been built and put up, and, with-put a SINGLE EXCEPTION, have fulfilled every condition and stood every test required of a GOOD BRIDGE. Being constructed wholly of

No. 9 Hamilton & Bro.'s Build out Corner Sixth and